The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,194.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance.... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
——— including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
——— including postage	,, 21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
——— including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
Third Ditto	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

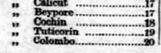
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Arabia," 1,027 tons, 900 H. P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 13th April, at noon.

	April		April.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Galle	21
,, Rutnagherry	14	,, Negapatam	23
,, Vingorla	14	,, Pondicherry	24
,, Caswar	15	,, Madras	26
,, Mangalore	16	,, Cocomada	28
,, Cannanore	17	,, Vizagapatam	29
,, Calicut	17	,, Bimlipatam	29
,, Beypore	17	,, Gopalpore	29
,, Cochin	18		May.
,, Tuticorin	19	,, False Point	1
,, Colombo	20	Arrive Calcutta	2

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N. B.—Until further notice the steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingoria monthly on the dates above given.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gundur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

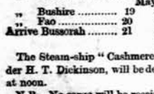
Up.			Down.		
	Apl.	Apl.		Apl.	May.
Leave Bombay	23	& 8	Leave Bussorah	23	& 8
,, Kurrachee	9	23	,, Fao	23	7
,, Gundur	19	24	,, Bushire	25	9
,, Muscat	13	27	,, Linga	27	11
,, Bunder Abbas	15	29	,, Bunder Abbas	29	13
,, Linga	16	30		May.	15
	May.		,, Muscat	3	17
,, Bushire	19	3	,, Guadur	5	19
,, Fao	20	4	,, Kurrachee	8	22
Arrive Bussorah	21	5	Arrive Bombay		

The Steam-ship "Cashmere," 1,028 Tons, 200 H. P, Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on Monday, the 5th April at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the steam ship "Martaban," 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on Tuesday the 6th April at noon, calling at the undermentioned ports, viz :—

Rutnagherry.	Mangalore.
Malwan.	Cannanore.
Vingorla.	Tellicherry.
Goa.	Calicut.
Caswar.	Beypore.
Compta.	

For freight and passage apply

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STARTING WITHIN A FEW DAYS DIRECT TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT THE CAPE.

THE magnificent and commodious S. S. "American," having nearly completed her entire cargo, shippers are requested to complete their engagements without delay, so as to facilitate a speedy despatch.

The "American" is well fitted for carrying passengers, and has still a few first class berths disengaged. The vessel carries a duly qualified and experienced surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to

G. F. PIM & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine ship "Earl Russell," well known in the Australian passengers line, owned by Messrs. John Lidgett & Sons, London W. C., Sargant, Commander, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to

BELL, VENTZ, & LUCIUS, Agents.

Bombay, 17th February 1869.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS, &c.—The Steam Yacht "Reform" will leave the Apollo Bunder every Saturday afternoon, until further notice, at quarter past 4 for the conveyance of Passengers and others to and from the outgoing P. & O. Mail Steamer, returning from the latter at 5 P.M.

Fare.—One Rupee each way. No heavy Luggage can be carried.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "City of Lahore," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned. W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 1st April 1869. Agents of ship.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50, with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING and OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action Drawing and Dining Room Clocks, with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches, which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul, (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French and German Jewellery.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes carefully repaired.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of lever action 8-day Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET and Co, Established 1858. WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Patek, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Keunard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Gunga," 1,300 tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on Wednesday, the 7th April.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
2 ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The "Bombay Gazette" Overland Summary is now Ready.

It contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events. Rs. as.

Annual Subscription	12 0
Single Copy	0 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO CHINA OR NEIGHBOURING PORTS.

THE A 1 British built composite clipper barque "Gleam," 291 tons registered, W. Burgess, Commander. For particulars apply at Byramjee and Merwanjee Dubashes, No. 3 Nesbit Lane, Fort, or to Commander on board the ship, close to Custom House Bunder.

2nd April 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of cargo per ship "Berwickshire," from Singapore, are requested to send boats for their respective goods without delay, failing which all packages so soon as ready will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain T. Rowen will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

Bombay, 2nd April 1869. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

DAVE CARSON'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE.

MATHERAN.—Wanted to rent a small Bungalow, or part of a Bungalow, or would be glad to reside with any Family having spare accommodation, and share expenses. Apply XXX., care of "Bombay Gazette."

CLARET FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a fine Breakfast Claret, sound and clear.

Per dozen quarts Rs. 9 8

Also for sale, Champagne (Moët and Chandon) Brandies, Vermouth, &c., &c. Apply to

C. BOUNEVIALLE & Co., 3 Bazaar Gate Street.

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL and Co.,

DRAPERS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS AND HOSIERS,

No. 2 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. CHESSON AND WOODHALL,

Having for a long while felt the want of a Drapery and Tailoring Department conducted on a system ensuring the advantage of obtaining first class goods at a moment's notice at very moderate prices, Bull and Co. have opened their abovementioned establishment, which they have every reason to believe will supply such want.

Bull & Co. being desirous of giving a fair trial to the system they have now, after a deal of consideration, adopted, they are determined to leave profit entirely out of consideration, and will sell only first class goods and at the cheapest possible rates for cash only. BULL & Co.

HIGH COURT.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Sorabjee Framjee Framjee, Nowrojee Nanabhoy Framjee, and Merwanjee Jamsetjee, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitants, who lately traded in Bombay under the firm or style, and firm of Messrs. Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy; and at Kurrachee, under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Company; and at London, under the name, style, and firm of Messrs. Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee and Company.

Upon reading the affidavit of Mr. Rowland Hamilton, sworn on the thirtieth instant, hereunto annexed, and Section XVI. of the abovementioned Act, I do order that the said Mr. Rowland Hamilton be permitted to resign the trusts of the said Estate, and that any act by the provisions of the said Act required or authorized to be done by the trustees, may be done by the remaining trustees, John Alexander, James Shaw, and Cursondass Nensee.—Dated this 30th day of March 1869.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS and Co., Attorneys for Trustees.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

OFFICE TO LET.—To let, the Commodious Premises, situated at 25 Church Gate Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Bell, Ventz, and Lucius. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, till the end of the year, the Bungalow on Malabar Hill known as "Oliver's Bungalow." Fully furnished. Rent 400 Rupees. Full particulars given by Messrs. Burstall, Russell, & Co., 3 Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove in Worlee. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large Compound and an extensive open space roundabout; commands a very excellent view. Is now in the occupation of the Hon'ble Mr. A. Brown. Apply to VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co., Graham's Buildings.

NOTICES.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel.

This Establishment is now open. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent Billard Table.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows for the use of Families are about to be erected.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE. 5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,

The first of its kind,

Needs no recommendation

To the Public mind;

FOR HERE

Good Dinners waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health, on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, or any other man.

ENGLISH and EUROPEAN NEWS. "THE MAIL,"

A Paper containing the News, the principal Leaders, a well-digested Summary, and all interesting matter from the "Times," and is thus rendered available in a cheap form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London

ELEY'S AMMUNITION. BOXER CARTRIDGES FOR SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., '577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; '500 (or half-inch) bore; and '451 (or small) bore.

These Cartridges have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of military Breech-Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of Boxer Cartridges, '450 bore, for Revolving Pistols in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

Pin Cartridges, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 M, 9 M, and 7 M, bore.

Central Fire and Pin Fire Cartridges, for all sizes of Guns-Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON W.C. WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH FOR THE YEAR 1868.

The Directors have again to report upon the satisfactory condition of the Indian business as confirmed by the Auditors, Messrs. Thomas Longmuir and K. C. Peters, in their Certificate for the year ended 31st of December last.

It is shown that 775 Proposals were received during the year for the Assurance of Rs. 43,90,657, of which 51, aggregating Rs. 3,46,300, were declined.

60 of the above Proposals, for the Assurance of Rs. 3,75,207, were in substitution of former Policies.

That 753 Policies were issued, assuring Rs. 38,24,627, and yielding Rs. 1,79,415-12-3 in Annual Premia, viz :—

Sums Assured (New)	Rs.	34,49,420 0 0
Ditto (Substituted)	,,	3,75,207 0 0
Annual Premia (New)	,,	1,59,284 15 9
Ditto (Substituted)	,,	20,130 12 6

That the total income of the Branch derivable from Premia and Interests on Investments amounted to Rs. 11,90,208-6-9.

That the Assets of the Branch, after deducting the balance due by the Head Office on Current Account, represented a sum of Rs. 13,76,423-7-8, of which ten lakhs are invested in Government Securities in the names of the Calcutta Directors, and held by them as a Reserve Fund for India.

The claims show a considerable falling off as compared with the previous year.

Thus :—

Claims admitted in 1867	Rs.	7,16,034 8
Less re-assured ,,	,,	11,000 0
	Total Rs.	7,05,034 8
Claims admitted in 1868	Rs.	6,08,420 8
Less re-assured ,,	,,	65,000 0
	Total Rs.	5,43,420 8

A difference of nearly 23 per cent. in favour of 1868.

In thanking the Officers and Agents of the Branch for their exertions during the year, the Directors would refer to the increasing competition of other Offices, which shows the necessity of continued and sustained efforts for the extension of the Albert Company's new business.

The transactions of the Indian Branch have nearly doubled during the last ten years, and it is hoped that the future may display an equally favourable result.

By order of the Directors of the Indian Branch.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Calcutta, 12th March, 1869. Manager of Eastern Branches.

OFFICE-BEARERS OF THE COMPANY, 1868-69.

Trustees in London.

William Beattie, Esq., M.D.
Lieut.-Col. James Croudace.
John Tomlinson Hibbert, Esq., M.P.
The Hon. Richard Edward Howard, D.C.L.
Charles Grenville Mansel, Esq.
Frederick Boyd Marson, Esq.
Charles Hopkinson, Esq.

Manager in London.

Arther R. Kirby, Esq.

Director of Indian Business in London.

P. M. Tait, Esq., F.S.S.

Indian Branch.—Calcutta.

Manager of Eastern Branches.—C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

Seth A. Apear, Esq., (Messrs. Apear & Co.,) Merchant—Director of the National Bank of India.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
Baron Dwikaus, late Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton, & Co.,) Merchant—Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce.
Manockjee Rustomjee, Esq., Merchant—Director of the National Bank of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, and Upton,) Solicitor.

Medical Officers.

Dr. Waller, No. 1, Kyd-street.—Hours 10 to 11 A.M.
Dr. C. Macnamara, No. 37, Chowringhee.—Hours 11 to 12; or on Saturdays, ½ past 3 to ½ past 4 P.M.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, and Upton.

Standing Counsel.

The Advocate-General.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bengal and the National Bank of India.

Bombay Branch.

Board of Management.

H.E. Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham, & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Member of Council.
W. Loudon, Esq., Administrator-General.
S. M'Culloch, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Agents.—Ewart, Latham, & Co.

Medical Officer.—Surgeon-Major Johnstone.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile.
Bankers.—The New Bank of Bombay and the National Bank of India.

Secretary.—D. McL. Slater, Esq.

Madras Branch.

Board of Management.

F. H. Henslowe, Esq., Agent and Manager, Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.
John McIver, Esq., Secy. and Treasurer, Bank of Madras.
John Miller, Esq., Admiralty Proctor and Notary General.
Dr. D. H. Paterson, F.R.C.S., Secy., Medical Mission, Madras.

Medical Officer.—Dr. W. J. Van Someren.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Hoppenchau, Prichard, and Barclay.
Bankers.—The Bank of Madras.
Secretary.—C. L. O'Brien, Esq.

Ceylon Branch.

Managing Agents.
Messrs. George Wall & Co.,—Colombo.

Sub-Agents.

Messrs. J. Gibson, Thompson & Co.,—Galle.
H. Byrde, Esq.,—Kandy.
D. Todd, Esq.,—Jaffna.

Medical Referee.

Dr. Willisford.

China Branch.

Managing Agents.
Messrs. Augustine, Heard, & Co.,—Hongkong.

Sub-Agents.

Messrs. Chapman, King, & Co.,—Shanghai.

Medical Referee.

Ivor Murray, Esq., M.D.

AGENTS IN INDIA AND PLACES ADJACENT.

Aden	Luke, Thomas, & Co.
Agra	Universal Service Bank.
Ditto	Hules and Nephews.
Ditto	C. F. Wilson.
Ahmedabad	James Greaves.
Ahmednuggur	Cursetjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
Akyab	John Ogilvy, Hay, & Co.
Allahabad	James Hill & Co.
Ditto	Universal Service Bank.
Ditto	Allahabad Bank, Limited.
Ditto	Agra Savings Bank.
Arrah (Shahabad)	Philip W. Carter.
Aurungabad	G. E. King.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain.
Bareilly	Universal Service Bank.
Belgaum	Eduljee & Co.
Baroda Railway Line.	W. Warneford.
Byculla	J. Firth.
Baroda	James Greaves.
Benares	Smyth & Co. and Dr. Luzarus.
Berhampore (Bengal).	S. G. Clerk.
Berhampore (Madras)	D. Agar.
Bimlipatam	Ripley and Vos.
Bombay	D. McL. Slater, Secretary to the Bombay Board of Management.
Ditto	Ewart, Lathan, & Co.
Ditto	Delhi & London Bank.
Broach	James Greaves.
Burhsul	W. Foley.
Cachar	W. Dumber Sinclair.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	F. C. Briant.
Calicut	D. Manickjee.
Cocomada	Bowen Brothers & Co.
Colombo (Ceylon)	George Wall & Co., Managing Agents.
Cuttack	J. L. Atkinson.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose.
Dalhousie	Walter Allard.
Dapoolie	Rustomjee Ruttonjee.
Darjeeling	William Lloyd.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Dhurmsalla	J. Scott.
Dinapore	Francis, Smyth, & Co.
Dugshaie	Richard Norton.
Ferozepore	W. S. Hillier.
Fyzabad	J. Parsick.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Galle (Ceylon)	J. Gibson, Thompson, & Co.
Goa	Capt. H. B. Major.
Gwalior	P. Munro.
Hongkong (China)	Augustine, Heard, & Co., Managing Agents.
Hydrabad (Scinde)	Byramjee Merwanjee.
Jaffna (Ceylon)	D. Todd.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee.
Jubbulpore	Howard Brothers.
Jullunder	W. S. Hillier.
Kamptee	T. A. Clarke.
Kandy (Ceylon)	H. Byrde
Khangaum	Charles Smith.
Kotree	Budgett and Hughes.
Kurrachee	Do.
Kussowlie	Richard Norton.
Lahore	Punjab Bank.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Loodianah	W. S. Hillier.
Luckimpore	A. S. Campbell.
Lucknow	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	Oudh and United Service Bank.
Madras	C. O'Brien, Secretary to the Madras Board of Management.
Mangalore	McMinn & Co.
Mecan Meer	S. H. Clarke & Co.
Meerut	Mercoal Emporium & Co.
Meerut	Bank of Upper India
Mirzapore	Howard Brothers.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mooltan	Punjab Bank.
Mhow	Jewanjee Eduljee & Co.
Moradabad	Rohilcund Bank.
Moulmein	Gardner, Brooke, & Co.
Murree	Punjab Bank.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank, and Mussoorie Savings Bank.
Mysore	J. W. Hayes.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke.
Negapatam	G. T. Oliver.
Nynee Tal	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Oomrawutteo	William Collins.
Ootacamund	Vertue, Minchin, & Co.
Penang	Boustead & Co.
Phillour	W. S. Hillier.
Pondicherry	M. Gerozet.
Poona	R. Fell & Son.
Port Louis (Mauritius).	John Cowin.
Purneah	P. D. de Dombal.
Rangoon	Alex. Watson.
Rawul Pindee	Punjab Bank.
Rutnaghierry	Keshow Gunshett
Rajcote	Manockjee Cuderjee.
Saugor	J. A. Withall.
Sealkote	Bertols, Cox, & Co.
Shanghai (China)	Chapman, King, & Co.
Seebsaugor	Stewart, Smith, & Co.
Sholapore	Eduljee Dossabhoy.
Simla	Simla Bank.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Singapore	Boustead & Co.
Ditto	James B. Cumming.
Subathoo	Richard Norton.
Sukkur	A. M. Gonsalves & Co
Surat	James Greaves.
Sylhet	W. R. Foley.
Tellicherry	Day and Algar.
Tezpore	C. J. Wingrove.
Thibet	Wm. Riddell.
Trivandrum	J. E. Lafrenaiz.
Tuticorin	F. Adderley.
Umballa	Simla Bank.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Umritsur	Henry Cope & Co,
Vingoria	Pestonjee Carjeebhoy.
Vythery	Wade & Co.

Agents Required at Stations where vacancies exist. Printed Forms of Application for Agency and particulars as to Commission, may be obtained from the Manager.

Every information as to the Terms and Conditions of the Company will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance forwarded free, on application being made to any of the Agents or Branch Secretaries, or at the Offices of the Company in Calcutta.

By Order, C. H. OGBOURNE, Manager of the Eastern Branches.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE, 3 Church Lane.

D. McL. SLATER Secretary for Western Indi

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson,	
Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	,, 15 ,,
Tuning Pianos	,, 7 ,,
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	,, 20 ,,

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

NOTICE.—The next meeting of the Drainage and Water Supply Commission will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, on Saturday the 3rd April 1869, at 2 P.M.

Bombay, 31st March 1869. I. B. LYON, Secretary.

IN CHANCERY. In the matter of the Asiatic Banking Corporation

Notice is given, that a 2nd Dividend, at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the Pound, will be payable on and after Tuesday, 30th inst., to Creditors whose claims have been admitted by the Court.

The Official Liquidator, for WILLIAM STEEL.

Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are hereby invited for the work of Extending and Deepening the Tank at Lanowlee.

Forms of tender and all information may be obtained from the District Engineer, Concan Line, at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer at Byculla, on and after the 30th instant.

Tenders, endorsed "Deepening Tank at Lanowlee," to be addressed to the Agent not later than the 7th April.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th March 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—Tenders are invited for continuing the Filling up of the Mowlee Viaduct from the present level, which is about springing level, to a height of 20 feet or thereabouts.

The forms of tender and other particulars may be obtained on application at the office of the Chief Resident Engineer, Byculla, on and after the 30th instant.

Tenders, endorsed "Filling up at Mowlee Viaduct," must be delivered to the Agent not later than the 7th April 1869.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

WALTER KNOX, Agent.

Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 25th March 1869.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office up to 2 P.M. on Thursday the 8th instant, from parties willing to undertake the execution of ordinary repairs to the Public Buildings at the Presidency for the season 1869-70.

The Survey Reports and Estimates of the above repairs can be seen, and other particulars learnt, on application during office hours.

The tenders should be accompanied with a deposit at 2½ per cent., which will be forfeited to Government in the event of parties whose offers will be accepted evading or delaying to sign the indentures.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender. KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, Office of the Executive Engineer, Presidency, 1st April 1869.

TENDER for WAX CLOTH, &c.—Notice is hereby given, that Sealed Tenders for the supply for one year of wax cloth, wrapping cloth, country sealing wax, twine, gunny, dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the undersigned on the 28th instant at 12 o'clock noon.

Parties tendering must make a cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the department.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

Samples of the articles to be supplied, and forms of tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily. C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 1st April 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY. In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

Upon reading the affidavit of the Official Liquidator, sworn the thirteenth day of March instant, I order that those shareholders who paid the second call of rupees one hundred per share, made by the Directors on the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and to the Official Liquidator, at his office, No. 30 Meadow Street, within the Fort, Bombay, on or before the first day of May next, their claims, if any, to have their contributions equalized with those of the shareholders who did not pay said call, but only fifty rupees or half thereof, and that in default the Liquidator may proceed to close the Liquidation and obtain an order for the dissolution of the Company. I further direct that this order be published three times in the "Bombay Government Gazette," three times weekly in the English Newspapers, in the "Bombay Samachar," and "Indu Prakash" previous to said date.—Dated this 15th day of March 1869. JOSEPH ARNOULD.

DALLAS & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Finance Corporation (Limited).

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—

By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Second Session of 1869 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Saturday, the 10th day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to dep

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Market dull; little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomu. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
2,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
1,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	555
2,750,000	1,000	all	7 p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	126
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1125

LAND COMPANY.

2,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Company	1265
1,000,000	5,000	all	Rs. 20	Elphinstone Land	915
2,080,000	1,000	600	„11-14	Do. New	495
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	75
100,000	5,000	4,181	Nil	Mazagon Land	765
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
1,200,000	12,000	11,300	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	1800
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	440
...	1,880	1,880	1000ps	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	8650
60,000	2,000	1,300	100ps	Pranjiı Cowasji Press	1165
300,000	6,000	4,000	1ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofuis Press & G. Co.	1880to1885
250,000	2,500	2,500	400 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	575
125,000	2,500	all	20	Alliance Spinning	1650
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 p.c.	Bombay United	985
...	500	500	12 p.c.	Bronch Mills	285
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1575
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1650
350,000	1,000	all	150	Manockji Petit's	895
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1075
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight.	2s. 0 1/4d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	217 nom.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½
Five per cent.	108 to 108¼
Four per cent.	94 nom.
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108¼
10 years' do. do	107
5 years' do. do.	103¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan	98

BANK OF BOMBAY

Government Securities	8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills.	10 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	„	10-4
Carolus	„	220
Mexican Dollars	„	220
Five-Franc Pieces	„	223
Bar silver	„	196-6
Gold Leaf	„	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	„	16-7-6

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic Week ending 28th March, 1869.

Open 874 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	74,903	2	5
Merchandize	3,56,197	3	1
Electric Telegraph	1,585	0	0
Earth Trains	3,863	12	0
Total Rs.	4,36,549	1	6
Corresponding week last year open 873¼ Miles. Total Rs.	4,28,267	15	5
Increase	8,281	2	1

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 27th March 1869.

Open 307¼ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,572	4	2
Merchandize	74,335	12	3
Back Bay Earth Trains	2,788	8	6
Electric Telegraph	905	0	0
Total Rs.	1,20,596	8	11
Corresponding week in March 1868. Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	40,029	5	4
Merchandize	67,581	9	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	4,629	1	6
Electric Telegraph	1,105	4	6
Total Rs.	1,13,345	4	0
Increase	7,251	4	11

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 2.

Annesley, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from ——
Rawle, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from ——
Maisey, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Judge Advocate General at Bengal Army Head Quarters, on furlough, from Simla.

The following Officers will leave to-day for England:—
Richardson, Lieutenant Colonel, 19th Hussars, on furlough.
Thomas, Major, Royal Artillery, on furlough.
Abbott, Surgeon, Bengal Army, on furlough.
Evens, Captain, 38th Regiment, on leave.

GARRISON ORDERS.

By Brigadier General Stock, Commanding the Garrison.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1869.

In accordance with the Queen's Regulations for the Army and the Barrack Rules, the Barrack Master at the Presidency will take the monthly inspection of barracks, hospitals, lines, stores, &c., in the possession of corps and departments in the following order:—

1-33rd R. W. Fusiliers' Barracks, at 6½ A.M., on the 5th instant.
Do. do. do. Hospital, at 6½ A.M., on the 6th instant.
Colaba Sanitarium, at 7½ A.M., on the 6th instant.
2nd Regiment N. I. Grenadiers, at 7 A.M., on the 7th instant.
21st Regiment N. I., at 6 A.M., on the 7th instant.
22nd Regiment N. I., at 6 A.M., on the 8th instant.
Khandalla.
4-8th Brigade R. A., at 4 P.M., on the 10th instant.
Tanna.
10th Regiment N. I., at 8 A.M., on the 12th instant.
Butcher's Island.
Detachments of 1st Royals and H. M.'s 49th Regiments, at 4 P.M., on the 14th instant.
Esplanade bungalows, at 7 A.M., on the 15th instant.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 25th March, 1869.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Major W. M. Bell, Captain E. A. Gore, and Captain W. H. Starkey from 15th March to 14th September 1869, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain T. R. Strong, 16th N. I., from 5th April to 9th April 1869, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Poona, 27th March, 1869.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 289, of the 20th instant, the transfer of Assistant Surgeon Krapp is with effect from the 14th February 1869.

G. O. C. No. 224 of the 6th instant, is cancelled, and Assistant Surgeon R. Morton is appointed to the medical charge of the 29th Regiment N. I.

The following order is confirmed:—

92nd Regiment N. I.—Regimental order dated 24th September 1868, appointing Lieutenant Colonel Piers, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant; Major Hutcheon, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command; and Captain Fulton to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND APRIL.

London..	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7 6d.	per ton
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.	„
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d.	„
Overland	Cotton	£7 0s. 0d. to £7 15s.	p. 40 c. ft.
China	Sailing vessel Cotton		Nominal.
	Steamer do.	Rs. 6 to 7	per bale.
	„ Opium	Rs. 20 to 25	per chest
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5	per ton
Mauritius	Grain	12 annas	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Koina (s)	Colliver	Calcutta, Mar. 20.
	Lord Clyde (s)	Hewitt	Cutch Mandvee, Mar. 31

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Prince of Wales	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Crusader	Gronsand	Galle.
	China (s)	Stewart	China.
	Aurora	Walker	Liverpool.
	Ardgowan	Kerr	Liverpool.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer "Koina," Captain Colliver, which arrived in port yesterday, reports having spoken the French barque "Gange," on the 1st April from Rangoon to Bombay, 36 days out, all well, lat. 17-6 S., long. 72-54 E.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship Eastern Belle, MacBride, to Liverpool.
Ship Golden Eagle, Muir, to Havre.
Ship Medway, McFadzean, to Penang.
Ship Feronia, Narburgh, to Diamond Island.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship Merwanjee Framjee, to Liverpool.
Steamer Californian, to Liverpool.
Ship Childers, to Liverpool.
Ship Bayard, to Liverpool.
Ship Sophia Joakin, to Calcutta via Andaman Islands.
Ship Anna, to Falmouth.
Ship Benvoirlich, to Cochin.
Steamer Mirtabun, to the Malabar Coast.
Ship Kooria Mooria, to Mauritius.
Ship Tivole, to Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 27 Sattara (s) ..... Patterson ..... Bombay.
Mougolia (P. & O.) ..... Stewart ..... Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 27 Oriental (s) ..... Day ..... Rangoon.
Shah Jhan ..... Middleton ..... Akyab.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

FOR PROMOTING THE CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN CHILDREN THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY OF BOMBAY.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, ex-officio.

Hon. Sir R. Couch.	Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lye.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs.	Rev. F. J. Spring.
G. Foggo, Esq.	Rev. C. T. Wilson.
C. E. Chapman, Esq.	Rev. W. Mo ile
A. T. Crawford, Esq.	Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.	Rev. C. Gilder.
Rowland Hamilton, Esq.,	Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. G. C. Reynell,	Hon. Secretary.

The Board makes grants to Diocesan School Byculla, St. Peter's School Mazagon, Bishop's School Poona, Poona Girls' Schools, Sholapoor European and Eurasian School. Total amount of grants Rs. 400 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 242.

The Board has also agreed to help to establish a School for the Children of Military Pensioners at Panchgunny.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by Rev. G. C. Reynell, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid on application to Mr. F. Valladares. G. C. REYNELL,

Bombay, 24th October 1868. Honorary Secretary.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see the

'BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Rs. as.
Price, per Copy 0 4
Annual Subscription 12 0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COUTO.—April 2nd, at Mazagon, the wife of Francis Xavier Couto, Esquire, of a son.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

BARLOW—March 24th, at Dacca, Charles Macrae Goodeve, the infant son of Captain Goodeve Barlow, Bengal Army, aged 10 months and 24 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

MACKENZIE—March 22nd, at Kherwarrah, Rajpootana the wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. M. Mackenzie, (Gruinard,) of a daughter.

BEATSON—March 28th, at Meerut, the wife of Dr. J. Fullarton Beatson, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1869.

SHERE ALI KHAN must now be on his way back to his Highland home carrying with him many novel impressions, and much increased respect for the strange white people who are masters of Hindostan. He has been whirled along on their railways; he has seen their soldiers, white like them, and strong, like his own muscular Moslems; he has met their chief and his mighty men and sages face to face; he has handled their novel weapons; he has seen the far-famed breech-loader, and has *heard* his voice, if not in real yet simulated anger, a voice which, once heard in a rattling chorus, is not likely to be forgotten. The province of canvas has or will soon have disappeared; the troops have marched away; the splendid and varied tumasha is over; and the Cis-Sutlej city has fallen back again into its common ways. Lord Mayo, also, departs with a new store of experience, and when in the hills will find himself a wiser, perhaps a sadder, man. Great has been his luck to enter so early on a scene visible to mankind, in the mind's eye, wherever the English language is spoken or read, and not unwatched by penetrating glances in the Palaces on the Neva, the Cabinets of St. Cloud, or the Tuileries, and the abodes sacred to the Commander of the Faithful on the shores of the Bosphorus. Depend upon it the statesmen of Europe will scan the phenomena with searching eyes, striving to understand its meaning; and to most it will look significant of a great political fact—the warning of England to Russia that she will be met by every means; that at some point in the Oxus countries her armies must halt; and that if she tries to conquer Constantinople in Central Asia, she will find not only barriers there but enemies nearer home. Lord Mayo and Shere Ali are only pieces in a game more likely to be one day played out on the Danube, the Vistula, and the Rhine than on the Oxus or in the defiles of the Afghan mountains. But they play their part, and the conspicuous scene in which they are the principal figures, intimates to "all whom it may concern," not that we are resolved to defend our Eastern Dominions—that is a matter of course—but that we are determined to safeguard the outworks, and that—knowing the real aim of the Czar is Stamboul—we shall make Russian advances in Turkistan an European question.

In the meanwhile there are two subsidiary, but important, measures, which it is surely incumbent on the Home Government to sanction, and the Government of India to execute. One, is the creation of a Frontier Lieutenant Governorship or Presidency of the Indus, with military and political jurisdiction over the whole length of our boundaries from the Mountains to the Sea. Recently developed circumstances call for it, convenience prescribes it, prudence dictates it. The other is the completion of the grand lines of railway communication—in the North West the iron way should be carried to the mouth of the Khyber; on the Indus a line without a break should make us independent of that treacherous flood; through the heart of our dominions a railroad, striking the Ganges valley at Delhi, should connect that backbone with the Water Gate of India,—and complete the triangle formed by Allahabad, Delhi, and Bombay. The execution of these projects—they might have been built while the engineers have been quarrelling over rival routes—would materially back up our policy on and over the frontier; indeed there are probably no measures which would more effectually help to safeguard the Indus frontier, none which would be attended with larger collateral advantages. We would rather see the extension to Delhi run west of the Aravulli range than linger in the bureaus of the P. W. D.; but we still retain our opinion that the true military route which secures the main end and best lends itself to an effective internal system of communication—commercial, political, and military—lies on the East, not on the West, of the mountains; a route within easy reach of Central India, and not one which for many miles would place us in lateral connexion with little besides the magnificent resources of the desert! Perhaps, we should say, certainly the railway lines we have indicated are included in the great scheme sent home just before the late Viceroy took his leave; and, if so, let us hope that the new policy, of which they should be considered a part, will expedite the final decision, and impart vigour to its execution.

IT may at first sight seem a far-fetched idea to draw a comparison between the Yankees and the Bengalees (meaning by the latter term the European residents in the Bengal Presidency), and this comparison would doubtless be somewhat "odorous" to both parties. Yet when we look into the subject we find more points of resemblance than appear at first sight. We all know how the Yankees glorify themselves and their country, and with what contempt they regard all who have not the happiness of being born citizens of the United States. Those who are acquainted with India know with what similar feelings a genuine Bengalee regards all those who do not belong to the favoured Presidency. The consequence of this state of mind is what might be expected. The Yankees, and Englishmen with Yankee proclivities, consider that the only hope for a people not American is to Americanise its institutions. Similarly the Bengalees imagine that the only way in which the other Presidencies can get on is by assimilating their practice to that obtaining in Bengal.

The phrase just used is one that occurs with wearisome iteration in mandates from the Government of India regarding various departments in this Presidency. Now, looked at in the abstract, the practice obtaining in Bengal has not been, by any means, as a rule, an improvement on that obtaining in Bombay. On the contrary the latter Presidency has in many respects shown better management than its would-be model. What the Bengal military system was, General Jacob showed some years before the Mutiny, and the events of 1857 proved the justice of his criticisms. The Bombay Revenue System, though not theoretically perfect, is far superior to anything of the kind in Bengal, and its introduction was not characterised by the oppression, injustice, and mismanagement that accompanied the much-vaunted Thomasonian system. In the Political Department the systems of the two Presidencies may be tested by the state of the country bordering on the Bombay and Rajpootana frontier. On either side there is exactly the same class of people to deal with, and forty years ago there was the same anarchy. Now on the Bombay side there is order and government while on the other side there is still anarchy. Again our Financial Department complains that it had formerly a perfectly clear system of accounts; but that now, the practice being assimilated to that in Bengal, the accounts are complicated and confused. A similar cry is raised by every department in the Presidency, and Sir Alexander Grant has recently demonstrated what difficulties Education has to contend with in consequence of everything being adjusted to a Bengal standard.

If then there is no inherent excellence in Bengal institutions, why are they shoved violently down the throats of the other Presidencies? The reason is obvious to anyone who will look back a little. Not many years ago the Governor General held, in addition to that high office, his position of Governor of the Bengal Presidency. As a material consequence of that position, his colleagues in Council and his Secretaries were almost invariably members of the Bengal services. This state of affairs still remains, though the position of the Governor General has materially changed. He has been relieved of the minor government, and can devote himself entirely to the affairs of India generally, yet his colleagues and assistants are for the most part still selected from the same charmed circle. It is true a legal and occasionally a financial member come from England; but men new to the country must, to a great measure, take their tone from those around them, and all the traditions of the Supreme Government are Bengalee. A Governor-General arrives fresh from England and utterly ignorant of India. He sets to work to learn his business in Bengal, assisted by Bengalee Councillors and Bengalee Secretaries, and it is little to be wondered at if ere long he sees everything through Bengallee spectacles. So completely is the Supreme Government considered to be the appanage of the Bengal Presidency, that the Civil Service there feel bitterly aggrieved when a member of the Viceroy's Council is selected from any where but their body.

When gentlemen from the Northern Presidency come to Bombay they invariably express surprise at hearing the Government of India always referred to here as the Bengal government, and they take much unnecessray pains to explain that Bengal is administered by a Lieutenant Governor who is quite separate from the Viceroy Our use of the phrase is no doubt technically wrong, but what we have said above shows that it is practically correct. Such being the case, we cannot wonder at the tone occasionally adopted by the Bombay Government, which has excited so much indignation on the other side of India. It is naturally galling to a Government to find its measures and proposals often considered, not in their intrinsic merit, but with reference to some Bengal custom or prejudice. If the Government of India, instead of taking statesmanlike views of questions, persists in judging everything by a Bengal standard, it cannot expect its opinions to be received with the respect that would otherwise attach to them. Unenlightened localism too often tinges the proceedings of the Supreme Government and excites the opposition of those who would otherwise bow to its decisions with deference. We are told that of late years the Government of Bombay has been more insubordinate than ever, and we can quite understand it, for the Governor General of India was a Bengal Civilian, and Bengal Civilians, as Sir George Clerk showed when Governor of Bombay, can rarely, if ever, emancipate themselves from Bengal prejudices.

We can only hope in conclusion that a change is coming over the spirit of the Government of India, and we have some grounds for this hope. The Viceroy is now an English Statesman fresh from home, and besides being a personal and political friend of the Governor of Bombay, has in his Council an able and active Bombay Civilian. All this, however, is more or less the result of chance, and a permanent improvement cannot be expected without a radical change in the Council and Staff of the Government of India and a breaking-up of the Bengal monopoly

IN our brief notice, in Wednesday's *Gazette*, of the late Hajee Jaffir Sulliman, we did some injustice to his memory in omitting to mention the fact that he was very charitable to the poor of his own community, the Memons, with the wealth which he had acquired by his rare enterprise and industry. He spent as much as £25,000 in erecting and providing for the maintenance of alms-houses in the poor Mahomedan quarter of the native town; and it should be recorded to his honour that, in a city where rich men are not, as a rule, careful, when bestowing their gifts, to let not the right hand know what the left is doing, Jaffir spent all this money without parade or ostentation, without even intriguing to obtain for himself the usual laudatory resolution of Government in the official *Gazette*.

IT appears that the intelligence of the death of Lord Leconfield reached Lord and Lady Mayo shortly after they arrived at Umballa, and that it was this which prevented Lady Mayo from attending the durbar.

THE Ameer of Cabul was so delighted with the grand military spectacle in his honour at Umballa, that he exclaimed in a fit of enthusiasm—"Subhan Allah, there's nothing like fighting! Look at the scene spread out like a beautiful garden, the flowers of which are those splendid guns." He referred of course to the Artillery.

WHILE preparations were being made for the Umballa Durbar, another, and one still grander, was in contemplation. It is confidently stated by an up-country paper that His Excellency the Viceroy has intimated his intention of holding a Durbar in Agra in November. It is to be on a scale of great magnificence. The Governors of Bombay and Madras, with the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioners of Mysore, Nagpore, Oudh and Burmah, are to be invited and summoned, while every chief of any standing in the country, including probably the Rajah of Cashmere, will be expected to attend. It is to eclipse everything of the kind hitherto attempted, and is to be a type of the new viceregal reign as to exterior appearances. As the paper from which we take these particulars does not mention the Duke of Edinburgh, it is possible that the Durbar is to be independent of the Prince's visit.

THE Government of India, it is said, has permitted Meer Abdool Hossain Khan, Talpoor of the Sind family, to draw the allowance of Rs. 500, sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, in addition to his present monthly stipend of Rs. 300, from the date of his marriage, instead of on his attaining the age of 21 years, as ordered by the Home Government, and Rs. 800 from the date of his attaining majority. The Government has also sanctioned a grant to the Meer, of Rs. 3,000, for building purposes, and an equal amount for his marriage expenses.

ANOTHER good anecdote of the Ameer, guaranteed as "strictly true." On his entering Peshawur, a large number of ladies accompanied Major Pollock to witness the reception. Very soon after the introduction, the Ameer carefully surveyed the Commissioner's fair retinue, and remarked—"I suppose that *you*, just as we do in our country, lock up all your *pretty* women at home!" The Ameer will have to be careful of more than the Afreedees as he wends his way back to Afghanistan!

THE "Delhi Gazette" notices as follows an odd piece of gup:—"*On dit* that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis is not unlikely to succeed Sir Donald Macleod in the Punjaub. But that's absurd. It will be hard if Sir Richard Temple and Sir John Lawrence do not manage the business satisfactorily between them."

THE Office of the Revenue Commissioner S. D., and the Superintending Engineer N. D., have left for Mahableshwur. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation and his office establishment leave on Monday.—*Deccan Herald.*

CAPTAIN HESSE, H. M.'s 58th Regiment, recently appointed A. D. C. to Major-General Beatson, is said to have resigned that appointment.

COLONEL THE HON'BLE FRED. THESIGER, the new Adjutant General of the Army, arrived at Umballa on the 23rd ult. and has assumed the duties of his office.

A PROPOSAL for improving the position and raising the salaries of the Covenanted Officers of the Financial Department has been negatived by the Supreme Government.—*Indian Daily News.*

IT is believed that General Colin Troup, the President of the Stud Commission, with the other members, will shortly proceed to Simla to record the result of their recent enquiries in the form of a report.

THE Government of India has approved of the resolutions of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, as to the non-responsibility of the Board of Revenue for reporting the prospects of the crops, and undertaking relief operations.

THE services of Captain Graham, A. D. C. to Major General Fordyce, were placed at the disposal of Sir Wm. Mansfield for employment as extra A. D. C. at Umballa. Lieutenant Crompton, Rifle Brigade, also joined the Staff as Orderly Officer.

AT Dugshai two shocks of earthquake were felt, with a short interval between, about 5-45 of the morning of the 25th ult. There had been constant heavy rain during the previous week. At Jhelum also a severe shock occurred on the night of the 24th ult. Mussoorie felt the earthquake on the 25th.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMPSON will, it is said, officiate at Bhopal, vice Colonel Willoughby Osborne, proceeded on medical certificate to England. Captain Berkeley will act as First Assistant, vice Colonel Thompson; and Lieutenant Burton Staff Corps, will act as additional Assistant, vice Captain Luard, proceeded home on leave.

THE "Mofussilite" (Delhi) says that a native clerk in the Treasury Office has been found "wanting" when search was being made for a Government promissory note for Rs. 10,00. He was arrested by the police at the Kootub, having thrown himself into a well, from which he was extricated alive, and taken into custody. His father, who was an accomplice, has poisoned himself.

"CAMP rumour has it," says the "Delhi Gazette," "that the occupation of the valley of Jellalabad by a British force is not improbable; and that British officers will be deputed to organize an efficient army for the Ameer. We doubt that either measure will be adopted. If the Government of India recommends them, we are inclined to believe the Secretary of State will decline sanction."

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BRISTOW is to be transferred, we hear, from Jhelum to Rawul Pindee as *second* Commissioner; to be succeeded by Mr. McNabb at the former place. Mr. Moore is to be moved to Jhelum from Pind-Dadun-Khan as his assistant. Should this arrangement be carried out it will throw open the Cashmere appointment, which, when first offered to Colonel Bristow, we thought but an empty compliment to an officer of his long standing—ten years Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum!—*Delhi Gazette.*

BRIGADIER GENERAL STEWART, C.B., is about to retire from the command of the Peshawur Brigade, we learn, in consequence of his promotion to Major General. It is reported that Colonel S. Browne, C.B., V.C., late in command of the Guide Corps, and now of the Central India Horse, will succeed him. Colonel Browne is an officer of very distinguished service, and has had some experience of hill warfare. His residence at Murdan when in command of the Corps of Guides, must have given him considerable knowledge of frontier politics.—*Delhi Gazette.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, 31ST MARCH.

The Peerage of Lord Napier has been gazetted —(given as received.) The Liberals have carried the Hereford election, and the Conservatives the Blackburn. Serious fighting took place at the latter.

Major Walker has been elected for Dumfriesshire.

Alpenstock is the winner of the City and Suburban Stakes.

The Indian transport *Crocodile* has arrived at Portsmouth.

Latest advices from Spain state that the Spanish Constitution provides for endowment of Catholic churches and guarantees the liberty of other Churches.

TURKEY.

PERA, 31ST MARCH.

H. M. S. *Caradoc*, with the British Ambassador on board, and the Sultan's yacht, have left for the Dardanelles, to welcome the Prince and Princess of Wales.

PERA, 1ST APRIL, 2 P. M.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have just arrived at Constantinople.

AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 30TH MARCH.

The Senate, insisting on a modification of Tenure of Office Act, and the House of Representatives, insisting on its absolute repeal, both Houses have agreed to a Conference.

LONDON, 29TH MARCH.

The Bombay Mail of the 6th March was delivered in London on the morning of the 29th idem.

[PER INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

MADRAS, 1ST APRIL, 5-15 P.M.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 11½ premium. Fives, 7½ premium. Fours, 5½ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. ½d.
Dead Weight, £1.
Light freight, £4.
Cotton, £3.
Interest on Loans, 7½ per cent.
Money Market easy.
40 Inches Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 5-6.
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 3-14.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE VICEROY.

(BY TELEGRAM FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

UMBALLA, 1ST APRIL, 10 A.M.

THE Viceroy will leave Umballa on the morning of the 5th April for Saharunpore. On the following day he will go to Dehra, thence to Mussoorie on the 7th, returning to Dehra on the afternoon of the 8th or 10th. Thereafter he will drive to Hurdwar, leaving it on the 14th by boat for Roorkee. On the 15th he will drive to Saharunpore and thence he will proceed by rail to Umballa. On the 16th His Excellency will leave Umballa for Simla.

THE AMEERAT UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

25TH MARCH.

I DO not know whether a pressure of work will allow me to send you a long budget to-day, but a few lines, even at such a time as this, are better than nothing, and to-morrow I shall have leisure to write you a long letter. On Tuesday, 23rd, we had a full dress parade before the Commander-in-Chief, followed by a few manœuvres under General Beatson. Yesterday, at 4 P.M., the Ameer of Cabul arrived at Umballa by train, and was received by the Commander-in-Chief and the chief military and civil authorities. He was met at the civil station some four miles distant from cantonments by General Reynell Taylor, Commissioner, Cis-Sutlej States, who accompanied him to the Umballa railway station. On alighting from the carriage he shook hands with the Commander-in-Chief and General Beatson amidst the thunders of a royal salute fired by the A F, R. H. A., drawn up in front of the station.

26TH MARCH.

As I anticipated I was unable to finish my letter last evening. To continue my account of the arrival of the Ameer: The Ameer, who was accompanied by about 100 attendants, scarcely one of whom is a genuine Afghan, and none men of mark, was conducted to a carriage and four rather indifferently horsed. The procession then moved off, led by Major Knollys, D. A. Quarter Master General of the division, followed by the 21st Hussars. Then came the Ameer in a carriage, in which besides himself was seated the Commander-in-Chief, Major Pollock, and Colonel Chamberlain. In the second carriage was seated the Ameer's little son,—a child apparently about seven years old,—General Beatson, Dr. Bellew, and General Reynell Taylor. The rest of the cortege followed in carriages and on elephants and horseback. Next came A F, R. H. A., while the 12th Bengal Cavalry brought up the rear. The procession passed at a foot pace down the road leading from the railway station till it reached Lumley's Hotel, when it turned to the left, towards the church, till it struck the mall, on which, turning to the right, it proceeded straight on, till at the distance of half a mile it arrived at the residence assigned to the Ameer. The ground was kept by the 14th Bengal Cavalry, and the road was lined on each side by a large concourse of natives and English. At every cross road almost there was an assemblage of carriages filled with ladies, dressed as for a Cheswick fete, and English officers mounted on horses which would certainly not pass muster in Rotten Row, and whose riders had the bad taste to appear for the most part in undress uniform. There were a few non-official residents and civilians attired in the curious compound dress of the Anglo-Indian, but they were scarcely noticed among the crowd of ladies and military men. The British soldier, the bunniah, and the keranie were also represented, but they were lost in the throng of khitmutgars, bearers, subordinate Government officials, and the unadulterated Aryan brothers of the period. At starting there were a few drops of rain, but these soon ceased, and the sun shone out with unpleasant vigour. Opposite the Ameer's house the 106th were drawn up and gave His Highness a royal salute as he passed. When the Ameer alighted a royal salute was fired by E F, R. H. A., from a spot adjoining the cricket ground; and on the Commander-in-Chief's quitting the Ameer the troops, who had meanwhile been halted opposite two sides of the Ameer's house, returned to their quarters. The procession was not particularly striking, and the absence of any arrangements on the platform of the station was very conspicuous. A durrie was spread for the Ameer to alight upon, and a small trophy of branches of trees was hung up over one of the doors, but there was no ceremony at the descent of the Ameer from the railway carriage, who was just received in a neighbourly sort of way, and no guard of honour till the outside of the station was reached. Neither was there any attempt made by the police to keep a gangway clear for His Highness—two sergeants, who merely happened to be present, being desired to keep people from pushing forward. This task they found themselves unable to effect, and the consequence was that the small knot of ladies present on the platform saw hardly anything, their view being at once obscured by male Feringhees, all anxious to have a close view of our new ally. A few picked men of the 79th Highlanders, posted at intervals of a yard in front of the spectators, would have both preserved order and added to the effect. The Ameer was dressed in a choga and had a high black sheepskin hat on. Most of his attendants were attired in a similar manner, save a few, who having put on hats made apparently of the Cashmere sheep with its long tawny coloured wool, looked like men acting the part of bears at a masque. The Ameer looks a bold determined man, with a somewhat intellectual upper face, but a rather coarse and brutal jaw and chin. His followers are for the most part fine strong men, and with a most truculent, lazy, insolent expression: genuine caterans they seem, and utterly destitute of pity, remorse, or kindly feelings. As with "Rob Roy's" men of old, they evidently think that any other occupations save those of stealing, cutting throats, lounging, eating, drinking, and sleeping are unbecoming to men of spirit. I hear that some of the Ameer's attendants found themselves unprovided with seats in carriages, and not choosing to avail themselves of elephants, insisted on walking. One of them, a fat old man, at last became so tired that he threw himself down panting on the side of the road. A carriage was at length brought to take him on to his destination, but he refused to avail himself of it, saying, "The British Government have made me walk so far, and I will walk to the end."

The Ameer's young son has completely won the hearts of the ladies, who if they had a chance would soon kill him with kisses and sugar-plums.

On the 25th there was to have been a morning parade before the Ameer, but it rained so heavily during the night that the parade was at the last moment countermanded. It took place, however, in the evening, and proved on the whole a success. At 4-45 the Commander-in-Chief, with an escort of twenty-three native cavalry, proceeded from his camp to the Ameer's house, and from thence accompanied him to the plain in front of the Cavalry barracks. The Infantry were drawn up in line of contiguous quarter distance columns, the Cavalry in close column of squadrons, and the Artillery at close intervals, being on the flanks. On the Ameer's arrival in a carriage and four the battery on the right fired a royal salute. The cortege then passed down the line, the Commander-in-Chief, preceded by his staff

ACCIDENT TO AN 'UMBALLA TRAIN—HEART-RENDING LOSS OF MILLINERY!

We (*Mofussilite*) hear that what might have been a serious accident occurred to the up train to Umballa on Saturday last. It appears that some valuable packages, including millinery, and an important despatch box for the Secretary to Government, Punjab, were put into a van containing tins of kerosine or parafin oil, which became ignited in transit, and, notwithstanding the violent gesticulations of some passengers, who hoisted signals of distress in the shape of pocket-handkerchiefs tied to sticks, no notice was taken of it until the train arrived at Umballa, when it was found that the whole of the millinery was destroyed and the despatch box so injured that it was, at first supposed that the important contents were "gone for ever." On examination, however, it turned out that there was a tin case under the wood, and the valuable papers were thus preserved.

Our correspondent describes the scene of a Secretary walking round and contemplating the supposed ruins, scratching his head and twitching his moustache as truly heart-rending. What must have been the feelings of the fair ones to whom the millinery was "consigned."

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.—The P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, Captain Geo. Hyde, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. George Ricketts and three children, Captain and Mrs. T. R. D. Bingham and two children, Mrs. Grace and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Abbott and two children, Mr. W. Jacob and three children, Colonel Richardson, Mrs. Colonel G. Brown, Mrs. Creagh and infant, Major Shortt, Mrs. J. Baly, Mr. MacRae, Mrs. Ingle and six children, Mr. Holms, Mrs. Peskitt, Mr. W. Taylor and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Newell and three children, Mr. S. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. W. H Payne, Mrs. Somerville, Mr. James Gorrie, Mr. Casito, Mr Hilman, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Parker, Mr. Thomas Aitkens, Mr. J. Wilkinson, Dr. Padson, Mr. Coleworth, Mr. Betts, and Mr. Mathews.

For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Honfrey, Mrs. Funivall Major General and Mrs. A. Becher and Miss Becher, Mrs. C. R. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, Captain W. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Mayhew, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. Bodger, Mr. G. Best, Mr. Law, Mr. Mitre, Mr. A. Cohen, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins.

For Suez.—Mr. M. N. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Belli, Mr. G. R. Payter, Captain Wilkinson, Captain Morland, Captain FitzGerald, Mr. David Watson, Mr. John Moore, Mr. John Steward, Captain Evans, and Mr. Dod.

For Malta.—Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. F. C. Maisey.

DAVE CARSON, it will be seen from an advertisement, is coming shortly to Bombay. He is always welcome.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The service in St. Andrew's Church to-morrow forenoon will be a special service for the young.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Yesterday it was reported that the cable was right to Fao ; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople ; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran.

ESHWUNTRAO BULWUNT.—It is stated that the notorious Eshwuntrao Bulwunt *alias* Baba Saheb, ex-Superintendent of the Tent Department of the Municipality, is likely to get an appointment as a karbharee to His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda!

SCHOOLS IN THE TANNA COLLECTORATE.—We are glad to observe that His Highness Punt Sucheen has opened several schools in a few villages of the Tanna Collectorate, of which he is the jagirdar. These schools were recently examined by a Deputy Educational Inspector.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of the 22nd Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening :—

March	...	...	...
Overture	...	...	Strada ... ... Flotow.
Waltzes	...	...	Herbstblumen ... Labitzky.
Selection	...	...	Nabucodonozor ... Verdi.
Quadrille	...	...	Pretty Bird ... ... Bosquit.
Galop	...	...	Ueber Berg und Thal ... Neumann.

CHEATING.—Intimation has been received at Madras that two natives of Bombay who had carried on for some time in Rangoon a trade in cloths have defrauded the Branch Bank of Bengal at that place of six thousand rupees. It was expected that the accused persons would have come to Madras by the steamer *Oriental*, but it would appear that the men availed themselves of the opportunity of the vessel anchoring at Masulipatam, and landing there proceeded to Bombay.—*Madras Times.*

THE DEFAMATION CASE.—A few days ago, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. R. H. Showell, Charles Forrest, an engine turner in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, charged one Thomas Reeves with defamation, in having addressed to him the words—"You are a bloody thief, you are a ticket-of-leave man, and you stole a watch." A summons was issued against the defendant, who appeared before the magistrate on Thursday last to answer the charge. The complainant, however, withdrew the charge.

CHEATING BY PERSONATION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy, a twist merchant, appeared before Mr. John Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against one Nanabhoy Talockchund, charging him with cheating by personation. The informant said—"I am a twist merchant. On Wednesday, the 24th ultimo, one Nanabhoy Talockchund came to my shop at old Bungalpoora, and stated that he wanted some twist on behalf of Khimchund Moolchund and Company, with whom I had many transactions. The said Nanabhoy selected certain bales of twist and said that he would call for them in a day or two. On Monday last, he (Nanabhoy) came to my shop and took delivery of the said bales and also some loose twist, and told me that the price of the same, Rs. 942-10, should be entered to the account of the said firm of Khimchund Moolchund and Co. On Thursday, the 1st instant, I went to the shop of Khimchund Moolchund and Company to settle the said account and receive payment of the said goods ; and they informed me that they had never authorized the said Nanabhoy Talockchund, or any other person to purchase the said goods, nor did they know anything of the transaction. That I have made enquiries for the said Nanabhoy Talockchund and have been informed and verily believe that he has left for his native country Parola, near Cutch, taking with him the said goods. I therefore charge Nanabhoy Talockchund with cheating and cheeting by personation, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Low Sunday—April 4th, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH,—COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion. (Celebration.)
11 A.M.—Litany. Communion. Sermon. Hymns 20 and 161.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 24 and 157. Hymn "O Paradise." Collection for Choir Fund.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,—SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral Celebration of Holy Communion with Sermon, by the Rev. E. H. Cooper. Hymn 109 (Light's glittering morn bedecks the sky) and 117 (Jesus lives !)
11 A.M.—Matins, with Sermon. Hymns 109 and 117.
6 P.M.—Evensong, with Sermon. Anthem "Christ our Passover." Hymns 117, and Dr. Faber's "O Paradise."

IN THE HARBOUR.

The Rev. James Paterson (of the Harbour Mission Union) will preach to-morrow at 11 o'clock on board the ship *Turkish Empire*, (lying beside the S. S. *Californian*).

Morning Prayers and Sermon on board the ship *Pegasus* near the Custom's Bunder at 11 o'clock A.M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The letter signed "Old Employés of the Custom House" is not authenticated.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HARBOUR POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I learn that the police boat in a fit of zeal came alongside a ship on Good Friday and stopped the men from working—I dare say very much to the men's delight. May I ask why it is that the police boat never seems to concern itself about noisy Parsee caulking and noisy steam-boat hammering, and steam-boat discharging of cargo, on Sundays in this harbour of Bombay, and that not unfrequently, in the immediate neighbourhood of one or other of the Sunday Bethel ships ? Were the chief of the police boat to concern himself a little more about some of these more important nuisances (too often not a work of necessity at all) he would be conferring a favour on the fleet, and many people I dare say would be inclined to think that he was not overstretching his authority.

And, further, may I ask why it is that these Arabs in their boats are allowed to row up and down night after night about the harbour with noisy singing, even up to midnight, disturbing not only those afloat (who after hard toiling need rest), but also many ashore. Lately the police boat has been moved far away from the centre of the shipping down amongst the men-of-war (which are supposed to be police boats to themselves) and so the more fashionable and captivating anchorage ground perhaps accounts for this nuisance not being stopped before this.—Yours, &c.

EYES AND EARS.

THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I ask why it is that the ships in the harbour of Bombay are so slowly supplied with water, even after the money has been paid. I saw one ship leave her anchorage ground for England the other other day with the water flag flying for a supply. Of course she had to hang for hours outside the shipping. No one can move through the harbour without seeing no end of flags flying for water, and many of these ships are put to considerable inconvenience through their wants not being *promptly* supplied. One ship just from sea with little or no water, *paid* on Monday and on Thursday evening the water boat had never come alongside, and during these intervening days the men of this ship (strangers in the harbour) had to hunt up and down through the shipping, whilst only the fourth ship they applied to could give them water ; the other three were as ill supplied as themselves. For supplying the shipping of Bombay, if one boat is not sufficient, let two boats be at work, and if two are not sufficient, let there be three boats at work supplying this great blessing to the ships. With many thirsty coolies on board the coal ships, beside their crews, it must be a great annoyance to find the water boat coming about a week after the order has been given and the money has been paid. There is, I am sorry to say, a general feeling of dissatisfaction as to the way this important duty is performed.—Yours, &c.,

DROUTHY.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING A PARSEE FIRM.

A SUIT of some importance regarding a trust estate was disposed of by Sir Charles Sargent, in the High Court, on Thursday. The case was brought at the instance of Gunnesamdass Jaynarayen against Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Cowasjee Pestonjee Cora (Calcutta), and Jurbaee, the widow and executrix of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, as partners of the firm of Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama & Co., and sought that the plaintiff might be declared entitled to a charge by way of equitable mortgage on premises at Churneewady belonging to the last-named defendant, for the sum of Rs. 1,25,205 ; that in default of payment of this sum to the plaintiff by a day to be named by the Court the property might be sold under direction of the Court and the proceeds thereof applied in payment of the liability and costs ; that in the event of such sale, the defendants, or such of them as were the proper parties, might be directed to execute such conveyance as might be necessary ; and that should the proceeds of the sale be insufficient to pay the claim and costs, the first four defendants should be decreed to pay the balance.

The following statement of the plaintiff's case sufficiently explains the circumstances :—The defendants, Pestonjee Framjee Cama, Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Cowasjee Pestonjee Gora, together with Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, were trading in partnership in Bombay and China, under the name and style of Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama and Company. That firm was indebted to the plaintiff in a large sum. The account between the plaintiff and defendants' firm was adjusted on or about the 8th November 1866, being the Dewallee of that year, up to that date—when a balance of Rs. 1,80,484-15 was found due to the plaintiff by defendants. Pressing demands were made by the plaintiff's moonim, Mohunrum Gyaniram, on the members of the defendants' firm, to pay the said balance ; and Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, on the 5th December 1866, deposited with the plaintiff, as security for the money then due by the said firm, the title-deeds of the property at Churneewady, belonging to one of the members of the firm. With that deed a letter in Goozerati, and unstamped, dated the 5th December 1866, signed by the said Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama and Co. was also delivered to the plaintiff, by which the defendants' firm promised the plaintiff to get him a regular mortgage made by the partner Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee as soon as he, being then unwell, got better. Jamsetjee got worse and died about the 12th December 1866, leaving the defendant, Jurbaee, his widow, and sons and daughters. Subsequent to the death of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee there were no payments by plaintiff to defendants' firm, but a sum of Rs. 30,180, which was due by the defendants' firm at China to the plaintiff during the lifetime of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee and not paid to the plaintiff, was on the 29th April 1867 delivered to the defendants' firm's account. The surviving partners paid the plaintiff several sums on account. Subsequent to the death of Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, and on or about the 20th June 1867, they adjusted the account with the plaintiff, when a balance of Rs. 1,25,207-6-6 was found due to the plaintiff by the defendants' said firm. On the same date the surviving members of the firm of Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama and Co. executed a deed of inspectorship, and certain persons, therein named, were appointed inspectors, amongst whom was Mohunram Gyaniram, the moonim of the plaintiff. It was designed that it should be signed by all the creditors, but was signed only by plaintiff and some other creditors, but not all. By this deed the creditors granted to the said surviving partners five years' time, for which they were to continue their trade, and within which to pay the debts due to their creditors. There was a covenant on the part of the creditors that they should in no wise file a suit against the said surviving partners in respect of their claims, and a further covenant that if the creditors filed any suit such creditors should entirely forfeit all their claim, and that the grant of liberty and permission in the deed should be held to be a full and complete release from all such claims. The provisions of the said deed were not acted upon, as all the creditors of the firm had not signed it. One of these Khursedbaee, widow and executrix of Rustomjee Merwanjee Billimoria, actually filed a suit to recover the amount of her claims. The creditors who were also the inspectors, wrote to Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama and Co. that as all the creditors would not sign the deed they would protest their interest and they did not act as inspectors. The surviving partners are about to execute a deed of assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale wrote, on behalf of the plaintiff, on the 4th March 1868 to Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama and Co. and also to Jurbaee and her sons. Jurbaee and her sons did not send a reply to said letter, but Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama and Co. did, admiting the plaintiff's claim, agreeing in substance to plaintiff realizing the security, and regretting the delay of Jurbaee and her sons in proving her husband's will. Defendants, the surviving partners, do not defend the suit. The defendant Jurbaee put in her written statement, by which she states that her husband, Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee, was not aware, up to the time of his death, that the title-deed was deposited with the plaintiff, and that she was not aware of the deposit until Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale's notice of the 4th March, and that neither Jamsetjee nor she gave authority to the members of the firm to deposit the deed with the plaintiff or to write the letter of the 5th December 1866 to the plaintiff. She states that Pestonjee Framjee Cama asked Jamsetjee Rustomjee Eranee to hand over to the firm the deed to enable them to raise money thereon. Jamsetjee refused, but she gave it. Lastly she relies upon the forfeiture clause in the deed of inspectorship. The deed of inspectors, not having been signed by all the creditors, fell through ; but supposing it did not, neither did it contain a clause reserving to the creditors the benefit of the securities they then held. Supposing such a clause necessary, the letter of Pestonjee and Dossabhoy Framjee Cama & Co., in reply to Messrs. Dallas, Lynch, and Langdale's letter of the 4th March 1868 contains an admission of plaintiff's right to the benefit of the security they held at the time the deed was executed. It is not the wish of the plaintiff to harass the defendant for the balance, after payment to them of the proceeds of this security. He is quite willing to rank for the balance upon their estate with other creditors.

The following written statement was lodged by the defendant Jurbaee :—This defendant admits that the partners in the plaint named carried on business in partnership alleged, but she does not know whether they became indebted to the plaintiff as therein alleged. The defendant says that she did not know, until the receipt by her of this letter from Messrs. Dallas and Co. of 4th March 1868, that the title-deed of the property in the plaint mentioned had been deposited with the plaintiff, nor was Jamsetjee Rustomjee aware of such deposit up to the time of his death. Jamsetjee Rustomjee never authorized or directed the members of his firm, or any other person, to deposit this said deed with this plaintiff, or did this defendant ever give any such authority or direction. Jamsetjee Rustomjee did not, nor did this defendant ever, give any authority to the firm to write the letter of the 3rd of December 1866. This defendant admits that in the month of November 1866 she handed the said title-deed to defendant Pestonjee Framjee Cama. Jamsetjee Rustomjee was then very ill, and Pestonjee Framjee Cama asked him to hand over the deed to the firm to enable them to raise money thereon, but Jamsetjee Rustomjee refused so to do. This defendant afterwards, at the urgent solicitation of Pestonjee Framjee Cama, handed the deed to him. This defendant did not know what had been done with the deed until she received the said letters of 4th March 1868. The deceased Jamsetjee Rustomjee made a will, whereof he appointed this defendant executrix, but she has not applied for probate. She is informed and believes that by a Guzeratti agreement, dated 20th June 1867, made between the members of the said firm, of the first part ; Mohunram Gyaniram, the plaintiff's moonim, Govindjee Luckmichund, Muncherjee Framjee Cama, and Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy, of the second part ; and the several persons, creditors to the said firm, of the third part ; it was agreed that the business of the firm should be carried on under the inspection of the parties thereto of the second part, and that the several creditors should not take any proceedings against the firm for five years, but receive their rateable proportion of the moneys realized by the firm. Defendant submits to this Hon'ble Court whether, under the circumstances, the plaintiff is entitled to the relief he prays for. This defendant is ready and willing to concur in any sale, or execute any conveyance directed by this Hon'ble Court, and prays to be allowed her costs of this suit.

The following were the issues raised in the case.—(1) Whether the defendant's firm was indebted to the plaintiff to the amount of Rs. 1,25,207 ; (2) Whether any portion of that has been satisfied ; (3) Whether the plaintiff is entitled to a charge by way of equitable mortgage on the premises at Churneewaddy ; (4) Whether the plaintiff is precluded from maintaining the suit by reason of the agreement of 20th June 1867.

Messrs. White and Dunbar (instructed by Messrs. Dallas & Co.) were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Scoble and Green (instructed by Mr. Shamrao) for the defendants.

His Lordship in giving judgment referred at length to the circumstances, and held that the plaintiff was not precluded from bringing this suit. He further showed that the defendant Jurbaee must be taken as receiving the property subject to the incubus which had been imposed by the principal creditors to get rid of the pressing difficulties of the firm at that time. Nor was this the only ground on which decision must be given against this defendant. It appeared to him that her conduct since the death of her husband amounted to a waiver of any objection she might have taken on the ground of this deed having been granted without her husband's authority, and in fact her conduct amounted to a ratification of her own act performed by her under coverture. He thought, on reading over the whole of the evidence, that it was impossible to doubt that she had made an application for probate in order to execute the mortgage. Therefore she could not be held to have got the property otherwise than subject to whatever equitable mortgage was granted by the firm. Another circumstance also, which corroborated this view, was that an attempt was made to compromise the matter. His Lordship did not attach much importance to this circumstance, but such as it was it was corroboration, and therefore he thought that, either on the ground that she actually gave over the deed, or on the ground of her conduct after her husband's death, she could not claim the property back except as subject to such charges as were made against it. Before leaving this part of the case, he remarked that "fraud" was a word used in the court of equity, not as many people understood it, and he wished it to be understood that when he attributed fraud to Jurbaee he did not attribute to her fraud in the common use of that term. He did not think that she had intended to commit fraud on any one, but she had committed an act which in the court of equity had the same consequences as fraud, that was culpable negligence; and, that being so, she must be liable for the consequences. His Lordship found the first and second issues in favour of the defendant, and the third and fourth for the plaintiff, and declared that the plaintiff was entitled, by virtue of the deposit of the title-deed, to an equitable lien in respect of the mortgage on the house or premises at Churneewady, as therein mentioned, for securing to the plaintiff the repayment of Rs. 1,25,000, together with interest at 9 per cent. from 20th January 1869. On payment by the defendants, or either of them, of the sum within six months the plaintiff should deliver up the title-deeds of the property to the defendant Jurbaee ; but in default of such payment, the house, or a sufficient part thereof, would be sold to pay the principal and interest, and the surplus, if any, should be paid to Jurbaee. A further judgment would be, that the other defendants should pay the sum that should be found due, should there be any deficiency to meet the claim, when the property was sold ; but they would have liberty to apply to the Court in the matter, because it was impossible to say that some point might not arise in such cases. His Lordship added that he would not fix the exact terms of his decision at present,—that would be formally drawn up afterwards.

A long discussion then took place as to liability for the costs of this suit, but that question also was ultimately reserved.

CYPHER TELEGRAMS.

REFERENCES regarding cypher telegrams having been made to Colonel Goldsmid, Chief Director of Indo-European Telegraphs, that officer has submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay several extracts from a correspondence on the subject which show that his interpretation of the Vienna Convention on this head, submitted to Government in December last, is almost exactly the same as that now given by Mr. L. Curchod, the Director of the International Telegraph Office in Europe. In a letter addressed by Mr. L. Curchod to the Assistant Director in Chief Indo-European Telegraph India Office, London, the Chief Director says :—

"The last paragraph of article 9 of the Convention revised in Vienna says, in truth, as follows :—'Messages which are not admitted as ordinary messages, according to the terms of the first paragraph of the present article, are considered as secret messages.' But the expression 'which are not admitted as ordinary messages' sufficiently indicates in the body of the Convention itself that the prescription in question is facultative. In explanation and development of article 9 of the Convention article V. of the regulations expressly states on the point under discussion—tection 7—'the first administration is judge of the application of the final paragraph of article 9 of the Convention, especially with regard to the toleration accorded to messages relating to exchange and other commercial subjects.' And, further, section 8 adds that 'When such messages have been accepted they cannot be stopped or charged for at extra rates *en route*. Any remarks or notifications which they may call forth from departments concerned in their transmission, can only apply to future messages of the same kind.

"It is thus well established that there is a toleration accorded to telegrams of exchange and commerce, and that it is the administration of original despatch which judges of its application, so long as it does not receive a formal complaint from any of the administrations through which the said telegrams pass, or to which they are addressed. On such an occasion—that is if one administration should remark to another that it usestoo freely the toleration accorded—it would be necessary that these two administrations should arrive at a separate understanding on the limits which it would be becoming to fix on the said toleration. Especially with regard to your Indian correspondence it will no doubt suffice that the English companies on one side and your own administration on the other agree to accept on toleration telegrams to ensure their being transmitted from one side to the other, without hindrance. It is indeed little probable that any of the administrations through which the Indian correspondence passes should make complaints on this matter, for, considering the many routes available, to do so would be to risk the loss of the whole transit ; and the general agreement of all the administrations, to suppress a facility hitherto admitted for Indian correspondence, is unlikely.

"But there is one advantage from which unintelligible messages admitted on toleration as ordinary telegrams, are excluded—I mean the refund of cost to the sender. where the messages have not fulfilled their object owing to error in transmission. This advantage to which ordinary telegrams are entitled by article 51 of the Convention, is expressly denied to those under discussion, by section 7 of Regulation XXVII unless they shall have been *recommandées*. The sender should be assuredly warned of this circumstance.

"I will add that if it were the general rule for an administration to refuse to accept commercial or other messages unintelligible in the language conveying them, they would not still be shut out from all means of transmission. It would become imperative on every one of the Continental States to accept them, if the payments tendered were calculated in accordance with article 37 of the Convention."

STRANGE RUMOURS AT CHEFOO.

A CHEFOO correspondent of the *North China Daily News* writes under date 9th February :—

"A report was set afloat among the people that the Tientsin troops quartered here had orders to attack and murder all the foreigners at Chinese New Year. The Consul called the attention of the Taotai to this, and has of course received the most re-assuring explanation. Meanwhile the gun-boat *Insolent* has been moved into the bay, and is anchored close before the town, and patrols are to make the round of the approaches to the settlement every night during the Chinese New Year festivities. Of course, as one believes these rumours, but it is just as well to be on one's guard, and if there was any truth in them, the ardour of the braves will have been cooled by seeing an English gunboat off the town and knowing that they will have a plentiful dose of shells bursting about their heads and burning their barracks on the first signal of their becoming objectionable. It is very curious that these rumours were not confined to Chefoo, but existed through the country. A missionary who was making his accustomed tour of preaching last week, at about 20 miles distant, found his *quondam* hearers all shutting their ears and doors against him, and telling him that they had orders not to hear him any longer, and that he and all his kindred would be killed in a few days. There can be no doubt, but a very great change has taken place in this province with regard to foreigners, and no doubt it forms part of a general anti-foreign policy which the mandarins have orders to stir up, in the hope that the Burlinghame Mission will succeed in getting the European powers to let China alone."

LAUNCH OF A FAST WAR-SHIP.

ON Saturday, February 27, two vessels were added to the effective strength of the English navy. One of them was the first of an entirely new class of vessels, which will certainly be favourites in the navy, even if they are not destined to occupy, in time of peace, much of the public attention. There was considerable interest manifested in the launch, which took place at half-past two o'clock, with the usual formalities, at the Thames Ironworks at Blackwall. The new vessel was christened the *Volage*, by Miss Reed, daughter of the chief constructor of the navy. The *Volage*, which has several original features with her sister ship the *Active* which is to be launched from the same yard the next spring tides, is designed by Mr. Reed, for the purpose of combining great speed with ability to carry a few powerful guns. In fact she is a vessel of the *Alabama* class, and in the event of war would, like the *Alabama*, be employed for annoying the commerce of the enemy. As she is intended to remain a long time at sea, it was necessary that she should be coppered, but the well-known antagonism of copper and iron of coure required, that the metals should not be in contact. The *Volage* has all the strength of an iron, and all the freedom from fouling of a wooden ship. To the iron-plating is attached a wooden sheathing, three-and-a-half inches in thickness, fastened with iron bolts screwed through the plates, and secured inside with nuts. The heads of the bolts are sunk in the wood, and covered with a dowel, and then the sheathing is well caulked and coated with marine glue. The iron is thus completely insulated and to avoid any chance of galvanic action the sternposts and the rudder frame are of gun metal. Over all a second sheathing of wood is fixed, by metal screws, which stop short of the iron plate, and on this upper sheathing the copper is fastened.

The dimensions of the ship are :—Length between perpendiculars, 270 feet ; extreme breadth, 42 feet ; depth in the hold, 15 feet 2 inches ; her burden is 2,321 59-94 tons, and she will be furnished with engines by Messrs. J. Penn and Son, of 600 horse-power nominal, an engine power which is expected to drive her at the rate of 15 knots at least, that is to say a rate of speed higher than that of any war vessel afloat. But beside her steam power, she will have the advantage of a full rig, so that she will be able to economise her coal. Her armament will be six 64-ton guns on her upper deck, a 64-pounder on her poop, and another on her forecastle. There is no doubt that as regards speed, all the objects aimed at will be attained, and she will be a most comfortable ship for her officers and crew. As to her workmanship, it is sufficient to say that the Thames Company have in her construction excelled themselves, a fact which Mr. Reed frankly acknowledged at the *déjeuner*, which followed the launch.

The other war ship launched on Saturday was the *Audacious*, a twin screw, at the yard of Messrs. Napier, on the Clyde, at Govan, near Glasgow.

THE EXTENSION OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT TO BOMBAY.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle 27th May, 1868.

A Committee should be appointed to report what steps are necessary for giving effect to the Act [Act XIV. of 1868—the Contagious Diseases Act] when it is extended to Bombay. The Committee should be composed of

The Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police,
The Health Officer for the City of Bombay, and a Medical Officer, to be selected by the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, who should also be requested to favour Government with his opinion on the portions of the Act that specially affects the medical profession.

The Commissioner in Sind to be asked to consider and report on the application of the Act to Kurrachee or other places in Sind ; and similar references should be made to the Police Commissioners of the Northern and Southern Divisions regarding their divisions.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, DATED 17TH AUGUST 1868.

The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the Act should be at once introduced into Bombay. It appears to the Committee unnecessary to cumber this report with figures to prove the necessity for its enforcement, because that necessity has already been forcibly stated to the Government in the papers before the Committee and is universally admitted.

The Committee point to the Admiralty Report dated the 20th October 1867, wherein it is stated that the Act was a partial failure at all the ports except Sheerness, owing to want of hospital accommodation, and the Committee would urge earnestly upon the consideration of Government the need for liberal expenditure at the outset for the purpose of supplying abundance of hospital accomodation and medical supervision.

The Committee are of opinion that as in Bombay the Municipality have a large and well organized Health Department with an experienced medical officer at its head, it is highly desirable that the general superintendence of the machinery for working the Act be left to him. The Committee are of opinion that the Act will thus be more efficiently and economically worked than by a new and separate Government agency. The officers of the Municipality are directly and personally interested in and responsible for the health of the town, and they have to aid them subordinates intimately acquainted with every nook and corner of this crowded city. No separate Government agency could be expected to have the same interest or experience.

The Committee recommend that for the purposes of this Act the town be divided into prostitute registration and inspection districts ; that there be a qualified native medical practitioner appointed to each district, who should register and inspect each common prostitute within his district, who should be required to present herself weekly at the district office ; that all women found diseased be at once despatched to the Lock Hospital, which for the present should be established in the Government Pendall on the Esplanade, which has just been fitted for the Land Transport Corps Hospital.

The Committee have taken the figures of Dr. Leith's census, and estimate roundly that there are nine to ten thousand common prostitutes in this town. It is recommended that the registration and inspection districts at the outset be as follows :—

	Estimated No. of Prostitutes.
District No. 1—Office at the General Lock Hospital on Esplanade or in a house near.	
Colaba, except Cantonment	50
Fort	13
Chuckla	36
Mandvee	458
Dhobee Talao	826
	1,383
District No. 2—Office to be hired.	
The Market	1,701
District No. 3—Hired Office.	
Funnuswarree	10
Dongree	143
Oomberkadee	1,583
	1,736
District No. 4—Hired Office.	
Girgaum	1,044
Bhooleshwur	585
Chowpatty	116
Walkeshwur	19
	1,764
District No. 5—Hired Office.	
Khara Talao	130
Khoombharwada	498
Camatcepoora	610
	1,238
District No. 6—Hired Office.	
Funnuswarree	1,323
Khetwady	356
	1,679
District No. 7—Hired Office in Parell.	
Sindulpara, Worlee, Sions Sewree, Parell, Sindulpara.	

The census returns only 73 prostitutes, but the districts are very scattered, and it is believed that the prostitute population has largely increased. The local trains by either railway afford facilities for the women to come to Parell from any quarter.

District No. 8—Hired Office at Mazagon.

Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, Tank Bunder. The census gives no returns, but there are many prostitutes in Mazagon especially.

After a few months experience, and after a correct register has been made, the Committee think that perhaps the number of districts may be reduced.

The inspector and register of each district should, as before stated, be a qualified native medical practitioner of standing and experience. He should be required to give his whole time, and it will therefore be necessary to remunerate him liberally. The Committee do not think he should received less than 300 to 400 rupees per mensem. A native matron should always be present at the time of inspection. Besides her qualification as a peon and the hire of the office, there would be no further permanent expense at the district office.

But for the first registration each registrar would require a clerk and perhaps an assistant on 40 or 50 rupees per mensem. A woman on being found healthy would receive her certificate and go home. A woman found diseased would be directed under section 14 of the Act to repair to the Lock Hospital.

The Committee are all strongly opposed to any present attempt at house inspection or out-door treatment, even in those quarters where prostitutes are most thickly congregated. The presence of the medical inspector for this purpose in any street—say in the Duncan Road—would be immediately known throughout the street, which would be thrown into a ferment. In many houses the medical inspector would find male visitors—frequently Europeans and sailors—more or less in liquor, and he would be exposed to all kinds of insult and even ill treatment. In many cases the women would delay on various pleas, and his time be unnecessarily wasted.

The Committee therefore advise that the prostitutes be simply warned by notice, through the police, to attend at the district office weekly at a certain day and hour for inspection. The committee believe that once this done the women would find their way quietly to and from the office without exciting any particular remark.

The General Lock Hospital, as already suggested, should be at first established in the Government Pendall on the Esplanade, which it is believed will contain 300 beds. If more room be required the adjacent Pendall should be fitted as a ward.

The Committee cannot estimate with any precision the extent of accommodation that may be required at first ; year by year, even month by month, less and less will be required until the disease is reduced to a minimum ; then, and not till then, will it be necessary to build a Lock Hospital.

The surgeon in charge of the hospital should, the Committee are of opinion, be a person of good experience, giving his whole time ; he should not receive less than Rs. 1,500 per mensem, and he will at first require assistants under him in proportion to the number of patients. The Committee cannot estimate the number of matrons and the strength of the hospital staff. All these matters will depend entirely upon the amount of disease found to exist in the town.

The Committee do not recommend any attempt at violent reform at present, such as the establishment of prostitutes' quarters. Any such attempt must fail, for the simple reason that the house accommodation would be found insufficient. The Committee therefore suggest that the Commissioner of Police, in concert with the municipal authorities, should decide in what particular localities or streets prostitutes shall reside, and that under section 20 the women be gradually driven into those quarters by being refused licenses to reside elsewhere. It is not desirable to make known the quarters selected. The working of this section must be left entirely to the municipal and police officers.

The Committee think the three forms appended to the Madras Report will answer every purpose at the outset.

It has been brought to the notice of the Committee that the new Cantonment Act levies a fee from prostitutes brought under its provisions. The Committee are strongly of opinion that a similar arrangement should be made under the Contagious Diseases Act, and that it might be worked for the benefit of the prostitute class and the public at large.

Say there are 9,000 prostitutes in Bombay : let each of them pay a fee of 4 annas at each weekly inspection for the ticket of health.

An income of nearly 9,000 rupees per mensem would thus be secured, which should be capitalized and devoted to the building and maintenance of a Lock Hospital and even suitable prostitute quarters in certain parts of the town, to the provision of the extra comforts of all kinds for the sick and the relief of starving prostitutes, to assisting such of them as choose to return to their homes and generally to any measures for their benefit.

The Committee have not considered themselves called upon to discuss the question of provision of funds for the working of this Act.

They think that the scheme above sketched may be introduced without delay and at no great or extravagant cost.

In conclusion, however, the Committee desire to record their opinion that the success of the measure will depend on the liberal provision of medical inspection and hospital accommodation at the outset, and they further suggest that it is highly important that some measures be adopted for the inspection and treatment of seamen arriving at the port.

L. REID,
Commissioner of Customs, and President.
A. T. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner.
F. A. SOUTER,
Police Commissioner.
J. LUMSDAINE,
Health Officer.
MILLS,
BHAWOO DAJEE.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE.

Bombay, 17th August 1868.

*It is believed these estimates are below the mark.

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(FROM THE OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

BOMBAY, 3RD APRIL, 1869.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Baroda," with the English mails of 3rd March, arrived on the 27th idem. The Indo European Telegraph is in excellent order, the messages, which have come to hand, occupying generally two days only in transmission. The latest received is dated 31st March, when the Liverpool Cotton Market was reported firm, with Fair Dhollerah, on the spot, at 10⅜d. : the Manchester market was also said to be firm, and prices advancing ; and 7lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings, good makes, were quoted at 9s. 6d., 8½ lbs. at 10s. 3d., and 40s Mule Twist at 1s. 4d. The latest telegram we have, from Calcutta, is dated 25th March, when the Market for Piece Goods was very firm, and Exchange on London had risen to 2s. 0 3/16d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. From China, our latest advices are dated Hongkong, 9th March, when Exchange on London was at 4s. 5½d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills, and Shanghai, the 1st idem, when Exchange, which had, during the fortnight, risen to 6s. 0½d. closed weak at 5s. 11¾d. per tael, for the same description of paper In the Hongkong Cotton market an improvement had taken place, and about 7,600 bales, principally of India staples, had been sold : Bengal descriptions were quoted at 16 to 20½ dlrs. per picul, and Bombay at 17 to 22 dlrs. The Piece Goods Market in Hongkong had been moderately active, and prices were higher : 7lbs. Grey Shirtings were quoted at 2-50 to 2-55 dlrs., and 8½ lbs. at 2-75 to 2-85 dlrs. per piece. In Shanghai, an improved demand had taken place, and a large business had been done in all kinds of Grey Goods : 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings at the close stood at Tls. 1-9 0 to Tls. 1-9-2, and 8½ lbs. at Tls. 2-1-0 to Tls. 2-1-8.

MONEY.—The New Bank of Bombay's Return, made up to the 27th March, shows the Deposits at Head Office to amount to Rs. 1,53,29,000, the Deposits at Branches to Rs. 12,85,000, and the General Treasury Balance to Rs. 22,76,000 : while the Cash

MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE IRISH CHURCH.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

TITHE RENT-CHARGE.

WELL, now, sir, I am coming in sight of port. There are two or three points which will not take long, apart from the question of religion and matters of controversy, but which are of so much interest to gentlemen connected with Ireland and the land of Ireland, and which likewise have so innocent and beneficial a bearing on the land question of Ireland, that I must beg for a little more of the indulgence of the Committee.

First of all, I would proceed to explain what I fear some of my hearers will think ought to be placed in the category of financial puzzles. If they do not entirely follow me I will ask them, without understanding me, to believe it (a laugh), and I will undertake to make it good upon a future occasion. It relates to the important subject of the tithe rent-charge of Ireland. I have already said that I attach great importance to the merging of the tithe rent-charge of Ireland, and for that reason the Commission will step into the possession of it immediately after the passing of the Act. Well, if there be here any hon. gentlemen possessed of land in Ireland—and there are many—they will not be very grateful to me for what I am going first to state. It is that we shall give to them unconditionally the tithe rent-charge at 22½ years' purchase. That is, of course, 22½ years' purchase, not of the old gross £100, but of the £75 a year. We make that offer because we think there may be landlords in Ireland who will be disposed at once to wind up the arrangement with us. But if gentlemen will listen to me they will see that we have another alternative for those who may not be disposed to purchase the tithe rent-charge out-and-out in money down at 22½ years' purchase. It is this—We make to them a compulsory sale. I have not the least idea that anyone will object to that. We convey the tithe rent-charge to them under the following conditions:—We charge them in our books with £2,250 for every net £100 a year of tithe rent-charge. That is to say, we sell them a tithe rent-charge at a rate to yield them 4½ per cent. We then credit them on the other side with a loan of equal amount. We provide that they shall pay off that loan by annual instalments, with interest. But the rate of interest to be charged on the instalment is 3½ per cent. (Cheers.) The consequence of that is that a fund of 1 per cent. will remain as a sinking fund to absorb the principal. The purchaser of the tithe rent-charge in that form—except that he will get rid of the fluctuation; for we must give him a fixed amount—will not be called upon to make any addition whatever to his annual payment. He will be liable to that annual payment for forty-five years; and at the close of that term he will, under this arrangement, have the rent-charge, whatever it may be, for the residue of the time for nothing. ("Hear, hear!" and a laugh.) That will be the financial effect of the arrangement, which I think will not be bad for the Irish landlord. (Hear, hear.) I perceive by the buzz around me that this subject is not without some interest to a great many hon. members. (Cheers and laughter.) I may hear say that, in dealing with this question, I have ventured to lament the necessity under which Parliament has found itself on a former occasion of wasting the property of the Irish Church in order to prevent its being so great in its magnitude as too much to shock the public mind. We have not proceeded on that principle of wasting. We have not sought to work down the residue that will remain to be disposed of; but we have endeavoured to make the most economical arrangement for the interest of that fund of which the equity of the case admits. And the Committee will the more readily give me credit for what I have to say on this subject when I add that, while in this manner we shall give 22½ years' purchase for the tithe rent-charge of Ireland, the average rate at which that charge sells in the market is very little, if at all, more than 16 or 17 years' purchase. On the other hand, it is not a bad arrangement for the public, because it may be safely taken as a general rule that the public, in arrangements reaching over a long period of time, are perfectly safe in undertaking to lend at 3½ per cent.

PERPETUITY PURCHASE CLAUSES.

There is another point which not detain us more than a moment. It relates to what will be in the recollection of Irish gentlemen—but there are very few still here who were in the House at the period of the Irish Church Temporalities Act—as the perpetuity purchase clauses. They were clauses of an arrangement somewhat doubtful for the interest of the national ecclesiastical property of Ireland. We feel that under this bill equity requires that the persons who are now possessed of a title to purchase under these clauses should not be suddenly deprived of that title. But we also feel it to be impossible, in a measure of disestablishment and disendowment, to keep those clauses permanently in existence, in consequence of the highly anomalous and inconvenient confusion of interests which they create. We therefore propose that the power to purchase now in the hands of the tenant, shall remain in existence for three years from Jan. 1, 1871, and if not made use of in that interval it shall then finally lapse and determine. (Hear.)

Another question of great and universal interest arises here. The Commissioners to be appointed under this bill, or some body which may succeed them, after the difficult and onerous part of the arrangement shall be disposed of, will, as I think, be the holders of a considerable amount of property. The question is in what investment shall that be held. The perpetuity purchase rents now in existence appear to form, as far as they go, a very eligible description of investment, because they have the certainty of landed income without the incidents of fluctuation, or any of those difficult administrative questions which attach to the character of Parliamentary investments. I am aware, however, agree with me that it is not desirable either that this Commission which we now propose to appoint, or any State authority in its place, should continue permanently to hold the Church land which will necessarily come into its possession. (Hear.) Such a Commission is not and cannot be permanently a good landlord, and it is far better that it should discharge itself as soon as may be of duties it cannot properly fulfil. What we propose, then, is that in selling the proprietary rights of these estates, the power of pre-emption should be provided for the tenants (cheers), and, what is more—indeed, without this addition I do not think I could claim for this provision credit for anything more than good intentions—we further propose that in such sales three-fourths of the purchase-money may be left upon the security of the land, and that the charge so remaining shall be liquidated by instalments (cheers), upon the principle adopted in the Drainage Act, by which we make whole repayable in twenty-two years. Now, the nature of this proposal the Committee thoroughly comprehended, and I trust it will meet with their approval. It does not place the land in the market in an anomalous character; it does not make the State responsible for duties that it cannot fulfil, and the permanent retention of which is alien from its nature. And it will have the economical effect of materially improving the price that we shall get for the land; and by this means we shall try the experiment on a limited scale of breaking up properties in a manner which I believe to be perfectly safe, easy, and unexceptionable.

THE FINANCIAL RESULT.

I will now, sir, give to the Committee the financial result of these operations in a very few words. With respect to the income of the Irish Church I shall say little, for I have great difficulty in making out what it is. The Church Commission laboured assiduously between 1867 and the end of 1868, and they have reported as the result of their inquiries that the income of the Irish Church is £616,000 a year. I must say, with very great respect for their sixteen months of toil, that I humbly dissent from the conclusion at which the Commission arrived. It seems to me that they placed the revenue too low. I find that one of the Commissioners, Colonel Adair, who is known to have taken an active part in their labours, has within the last fortnight published a statement in which he puts the income of the Irish Church as high as £839,000 a year. I don't place it quite so high as Colonel Adair, nor so quite low as the Irish Church Commission. I believe it to be about £700,000 a year. So much for the income of the Irish Church. But what we have more to do with is the capital. I have taken the tithe rent-charge at the rate of purchase I propose, and I find that the tithe rent-charge will yield £9,000,000. I have taken the land of all kinds—episcopal and chapter lands, those belonging to glebes, &c., and putting on them the fairest valuation that a very competent person by whom we are assisted in Dublin can make, I find that the whole undivided value of the lands and of the perpetuity, if sold, would be £23,000,000. Besides that, there is money of one kind or another in stocks and banks to the amount of £750,000. I have not attempted to value the fabrics of churches nor the fabrics of the glebe-houses, because, after what I have stated as to how they stand in the tenement valuation and the charge upon them, I consider it would be idle to include them in this statement as an item of any considerable amount. The result, without taking into account the glebe-houses and churches, is that the whole value of the Church property in Ireland, reduced and cut down as it has been—first, by the almost unbounded waste of life tenants, and second, by the wisdom or, unwisdom of well-intending Parliaments—the remaining value is not less than £16,000,000 (hear)—an amount more considerable than I had ventured to anticipate, when, with smaller means of information, I endeavoured to form an estimate of it last year.

I now come to a delicate part of the case, and here the figures must be considered as taken with rather a broad margin. Yet, on the whole, I think they will be found very near the mark, so far as the total is concerned. The life interests of incumbents of all kinds in the Church—bishops, dignitaries, and parochial clergy—will amount, I think, to say, £4,900,000; and if that appears to any one a large sum he should recollect that when divided by the large number of persons—2,000—among whom the whole has to be apportioned, it represents a very slender acknowledgment for the labours, expectations, and costly education of those gentlemen, and for the anxieties and honest and good service by which their respective situations have been attended. The compensation of the curates, deducted from that of the incumbents, will come to £800,000.

The lay compensations are not inconsiderable. They will come to £900,000. Of that something over £300,000, it is supposed, will be the value of the advowsons; but it is very difficult in Ireland to obtain fixed, clear, and definite rules for estimating their value. The transfer of them in Ireland is comparatively rare, and they are subject to a variety of contingencies which very much impair the means of judgment. It is not a large matter. We put it at about £300,000. The other lay compensations embrace a class of persons who don't much enter into the view, looking at this subject generally; but the largest part will be absorbed by the parish clerks and sextons in Ireland, of whom the bulk, I believe, like the incumbents, have freehold offices, and must be dealt with on the very same principles as the incumbents. Then there are the officers of cathedrals, of the Ecclesiastical Courts and the functionaries connected with the present Ecclesiastical Commission. These will bring up the amount of the lay compensations to about £900,000. The charge of private endowments on the fund is about £500,000, and in that, I may say in passing, will not be included the result of a recent Act of Parliament passed by Sir Joseph Napier as to endowments of a particular class, which it is not necessary to bring into this bill. The building charges in the glebe-houses represent £250,000 The sum necessary to clear off our engagements upon the moderate footing we propose with respect to the Presbyterians and Maynooth will be £1,100,000; and of that sum I ought to say two-thirds will go to the Presbyterians, and no more than one-third to Maynooth.

I must also supply two small claims I had omitted. The Presbyterians claim—and I think it is not an unreasonable claim—that, as we admit an educational establishment to require a little more time for maintaining it on the old system, we should give them some consideration in the shape of money in respect of the buildings they have raised in Belfast to meet the Parliamentary grant, which we shall be prepared to concede, subject to the maximum of £15,000. The other is a claim, not made by the Roman Catholics, but it is our opinion it ought to be made spontaneously, and that, I think, will be the universal opinion of the House. When the Act of 1845 was passed it was known to be the intention that the buildings of Maynooth should be kept in repair at the public charge. The House of Commons modified its views shortly after. The college had no means of meeting the necessary expense except by borrowing, and they have gone in debt to the Board of Works to the extent of £20,000. I think we should all feel that that debt, incurred in past time on account of these repairs and in consequence of a change of view on the part of Parliament, ought at once to be remitted. (Hear, hear.) I estimate the expense of this Commission during the ten years of its continuance at £200,000, and that makes my total charge against the property of the Church amount to £8,500,000. So that the property will be divided—for I confess I have some faith in the moderation of my estimate—into two nearly equal parts; or, to be quite safe, I may call it £16,000,000, and as the charges upon it will come to between £8,000,000 and £9,000,000, the sum at the disposal of Parliament will not be less than between £7,900,000 and £8,000,000 (Hear, hear). I have now, sir, done with my first and second date; but there is one financial item which, through infirmity of memory, I have omitted. The Committee will naturally ask how we are to pay the heavy charge that may be entailed by the commutations, because if the commutations are made and we have every desire they should be made immediately or as soon as possible after disestablishment, they will require, between Episcopalians and Presbyterians from £6,000,000 to £7,000,000. My answer is that fortunately, the banking resources of my right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer are such, with respect to the deposits of the public, as to cause no serious difficulty on that part of the case; and, as a matter of prudence, we have taken power in the bill to fix the payment of commutation money in eight instalments, extending over four years

DISPOSAL OF THE RESIDUE.

And now, supposing that all the arrangements which I have so imperfectly detailed, and which the Committee have listened to with so much patience (hear, hear) —supposing that we have reached the moment when these arrangements are all completed—that is, so far completed that provision is made for it they can possibly require—I now come to the third date to which I pointed at the commencement, and I ask a question which will reawaken the flagging interest of the Committee—how are we to dispose of the residue? (Cheers.) I will first state the conditions which appear to me necessary to be combined in a good plan for the disposal of such a fund. The first two are already fixed, written, I may say, in letters of iron. Is it written that the money is to be applied to Irish purposes (cheers); and it is written that it is to be applied to purposes not ecclesiastical (cheers)—not for any Church, not for any clergy, not for any teaching of religion (cheers); and I hope the Committee will see that in thus broadly stating what I conceive to be the obligations we have come under I am showing a disposition not to shrink from the fulfilment of those obligations. But there are other conditions that it is most important to combine in any plan for the application of this residue. In the first place, I think there are feelings much to be respected in a large portion of the community—of those who say that the time has come when the application of this money must be dissociated from the teaching of religion, but who, at the same time, would desire that its future application should, if possible, bear upon it some of those legible marks of Christian character which would be, as it were, a witness to its first origin and its long-continued use (cheers), being applied, as nearly as circumstances admit, in conformity with what is usually the *cypres* doctrine of courts of equity. Another condition of a good plan is, that it must not drag us from one controversy into another. We must not make this great controversy the mere doorway to another set of conflicts and disputes (ironical cheers from the Opposition), perhaps equally embarrassing. One condition of a good plan is that, the question being Irish and wholly Irish, the plan must be equal in its application to all parties, and as far as may be, to the whole community in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) One condition more I will mention, to which I attach the highest value—the plan must embody the final application of the money. (Hear, hear.) The money must be so disposed of that the day may never come when any members on either side of the House should suggest seeing that there was a sum of money to dispose of, some scheme for its application, which would lead us back into all the embarrassments from which we are now at length vigorously struggling to free ourselves.

I will mention some of the modes suggested for the application of the money. The division of the fund among Churches only was not of the question, because such a measure would be in conflict with the sentiments of the people, the opinions of this House, and the pledges which we have given, and which must be redeemed. (Hear, hear.) Its application to education would not fall so directly under the same ban, but it might give rise to the suspicion in Ireland that it was an endeavour to get rid of the annual grant, and might launch us into the controversies connected with the system of national education in that country.

It has been proposed by some that the fund should be applied to public works in Ireland. [illegible] followed the history of the great attempt we made at public works in Ireland in reference to the Shannon drainage will admit that the prospect opened by such a proposal is not very inviting. In the first place, it is a project which would lead to jobbery (hear, hear); and, in the next place, it would set every part of Ireland at variance with every other part in the scramble to obtain a due or largest possible portion of the money. In the third place, do what you could to promote equality, the application of the money must be unequal, because more would be given to certain districts than to others; and if the money were applied in the way of loan, the arrangement would lead to great improvidence, because when one public work was ended the money would flow back and become again available, and it would be impossible to make the fund a permanent foundation for loans without encountering difficulties of an objectionable character.

In the same way reasons may be adduced against the application of the fund to railways; and, besides, it is impossible for us to connect the question of Irish railways with the question of the Irish Church. I know the interest which exists for railways in Ireland; but I also know that it is a question of great difficulty and complexity; and it is our duty, in laying before you a measure for which we claim the merit of finality, to make some proposal obvious and clear in character, and which does not involve you in any difficult inquiries. It will be the duty of the Government to give a careful consideration to all proposals in regard to Irish railways, without connecting them with the present matter.

It has next been proposed that the money should be applied to the poor rates. Such an application, it appears to me, would be a great mistake. (Hear, hear.) I am not in the least inclined to deny that the land and the landlords of Ireland may derive some considerable benefit in the long run from any mode in which the money might be applied for the benefit of Ireland; but when a system of legal obligation has been there constituted to satisfy a primary want—an obligation recognised in all quarters as incumbent on the property of the country—I must think it necessary that this fund should be applied in relief of that legal obligation on property. (Hear, hear.) I think we should be guilty of a great breach of duty in so applying it. The people of Ireland are, generally speaking, Roman Catholics; and I am ashamed to think how exceedingly small a portion of public money has fallen to their share as Roman Catholics. The mass of the people of Ireland are, therefore, entitled to be made, as far as possible, the principal recipients in the applications of the fund.

I will venture to read to the Committee the preamble of the bill, which I hope will be in the hands of members to-morrow night. It says:—"Whereas it is expedient that the union created by Act of Parliament between the Churches of England and Ireland, as by law established, should be dissolved, and that the Church of Ireland, as separated, should cease to be established by law, and that after satisfying, so far as possible, upon principles of equality as between the several religious denominations in Ireland, all just and equitable claims, the property of the said Church of Ireland, or the proceeds thereof, should be held and applied for the advantage of the Irish people, but not for the maintenance of any Church or clergy or other ministers or persons, but for the teaching of religion; and it is further expedient that the said property or the proceeds thereof, should be appropriated mainly to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering, yet so as not to cancel or impair the obligations now attached to property under the Act for the relief of the poor." (Laughter.) It is the latter part of the passage which defines the application of the money.

PROVISION FOR THE BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB, ETC.

There is in every country a region of want and suffering lying between the independent part of the community, on the one hand, and the purely pauperised population on the other. For this region of want and suffering it is very hard to make adequate provision by the poor law, which is almost intended to be niggard in its operations, because if it were made liberal and large the risk would then be run of doing the greatest possible injury to the independent labourer struggling to maintain himself. The want and suffering I now speak of are partly relieved, not through the medium of the poor law, but through the medium of the county cess—a heavy and increasing tax—not divided, as in the case of the poor rate, between owner and occupier, but paid only by the occupier. (Hear, hear.) The burden of this tax is not limited, like the poor rate, to occupations above £4 in value, but descends to the most miserable tenements, the holders of which are required to pay for a class of suffering which in every Christain country should be relieved by a large and liberal expenditure.

Take, first of all the lunatic asylums. The care of lunatics is one of the great duties of the community; and in Ireland, though the provision for them has as yet by no means overtaken the whole country, the cost on this head is already from £120,000 to £140,000, and will ultimately rise to £200,000. This expenditure is defrayed by the county cess, collected from the class of occupiers I have described.

The case of the deaf and dumb and of the blind is the next melancholy topic I will refer to. The alleviation of the condition of the deaf, the dumb, and the blind scarcely comes within the province of the poor law, because it is a very costly matter. You will keep a pauper in a workhouse, and keep him decently, in Ireland, for some £7 or £8 a year; but you won't keep these classes, you won't give to the deaf and dumb and the blind the most precious boon you can give them—that is, training and instruction—under perhaps, £30 or £40 per head per year. It is no common act to train these people and to convey to them, through the beneficial channels that the Almighty has given us, the blessing of knowledge and the faculty of applying their bodily powers to their own support. This description of want and suffering is marked out by every feature that can recommend it for the application of any funds like these.

There are those who say these funds should not be secularised. I respect the fellings of those who are against the secularisation of such funds; but I say that if we go back to the history of ecclesiastical property in Europe, it is evident that this application ought not to be condemned on the ground of secularisation. The property of the Church was divisible in four shares, and one of those share in some cases, I believe, was consecrated to the uses of the poor, and these of all the poor, are those who make the strongest appeals to us. At the same time, when I know the condition of the Irish peasant, and when I see that the charge, through the medium of the county cess, is laid wholly upon him by the present machinery of the law, I hail the occasion thus given us of at once effecting a great improvement in relieving the Irish occupier, and especially the poor occupier, of an important portion of his burden, and of providing a more uniform and a better regulated supply for the relief of the very sorest of human wants and afflictions. (Cheers.) Sir, the general framework of this plan will be as follows:—When the third of the days I have described has arrived it will be the duty of the Commissioners to report to the Queen that provision has been made for all the purposes contemplated in the Act, and it will be their duty also to report what is the amount of the surplus revenue available for those ulterior purposes, the whole of which will be enumerated in the bill, but I will not now trouble the Committee now by reading them. I will not say whether or not it might be necessary to resort to further legislation; but these sums would be administered, not under any system wholly new, but they would be administered upon principles and according to rules which are already in partial and imperfect operation in Ireland. We shall escape altogether the religious difficulty, because we only propose to stand upon ground the firmness and solidity of which we have ascertained by experience, and to make these sums available for their destined application, probably in most cases through the medium, and in all cases under the control—and that we provide in the bill—of the Poor-Law Commissioners for Ireland. I have mentioned lunatics first because the provision to be made for lunatics is the largest of all. Next to these in order is the making a satisfactory provision for the training and instruction of the deaf and dumb and the blind. I beg the Committee to understand I am not now speaking of institutions in which the deaf, the dumb, and the blind are to be mewed up for life, but simply of schools in which they may receive that kind of instruction that they are capable of receiving for their own benefit; then to go out again into the world and play their part, so far as Providence permits, as useful members of society. We believe that a good system in aid of the poor law may be provided for that class of persons at an expense of about £30,000 a year, and the ultimate expense of the provision for lunatics would be £185,000 a year.

The provision for other forms of mental weakness besides that I have named—that is, for idiots and others (hear, hear)—might cost about £20,000 a year. There is a provision urgently need in Ireland, and that is a supply of properly-trained nurses for the use of paupers and for the poor who are above the paupers. The Irish medical men are known for their skill, but they are scattered over the country much more thinly than in England. The unions are large, and the public medical officer cannot be in two places at once. I am sorry to be informed upon good authority that the injuries to heads, and even to life, which result from the want of skilled nurses, especially for women in labour, are grievous. The poor law guardians shrink from incurring the necessary expense, and make the requisite provision in very few cases; but for a sum of £15,000 nurses might be provided all over Ireland. Reformatories and industrial schools languish in Ireland; they receive Parliamentary grants; but between Parliamentary grants and private benevolence they are inadequately supported. We shall propose to the Committee that they also be included as recipients of £10,000 of these funds.

There is another charge, and that is for county infirmaries, to which I must call the particular attention of Irish members. The infirmary system of Ireland is at present charged upon the county cess, and is a burden on the poorest occupiers of the land. It is very imperfect in two particulars. In the first place, it often happens that the infirmary of the county, though in the capital of the county, is not central (hear, hear); and, although it is supported by taxes levied from the whole county, it is really a benefit only to a very small portion of it. In the second place, the government of these infirmaries is wholly antiquated and unsuitable, and needs to be reformed. (Hear, hear.) The sum to be claimed by the county infirmaries, hospitals, &c., may be put down at £51,000 a year.

The general financial result is that I have pointed to a fund of between seven and eight millions, and the charges which will be most likely to occur under these heads, and which may be assumed from time to time as we are provided with the means, amount to £3,11,000 a year. With the provision of all these requirements I think we should be able to combine very great reforms; we shall be able to apply strict principles of economy and good administration to all these departments; we shall be able to re-divide Ireland into districts around county infirmaries, well managed and governed, and so disposed as greatly to increase facility of access to them.

Lastly, I have to mention that to which I confess I attach very great value and importance. It should be known that the state of things I have pointed out with regard to the county cess has attracted the attention of Irish members and the attention of a Committee of this House, which has recommended that the county cess be put upon the same footing as the poor rate, that the poorer occupiers be relieved, and that the payment be divided between the landlord and the tenant. We certainly shall be in a better condition for inviting the Irish landlord to accede to that change when we are able to offer, as we shall be able to plan, a considerable diminution of the burden of the county cess.

This is, in general terms, the mode in which we propose to apply the residue; and I feel quite satisfied that I am justified in inviting to it the serious attention of the Committee and in expressing a confident expectation and belief that the more it is examined the more they will find—passing over objections that may be made to disestablishment and disendowment—it is in itself a good and solid plan, full of public advantage. (Cheers.)

SUMMING UP.

I believe I have now gone through the chief of the almost endless arrangements; and I have laid, as well as I am able, the plans of the Government before the Committee. I will not venture to anticipate the judgment of the Committee; but I trust the Committee will be of opinion it is a plan at any rate loyal to the expectations we held out on a former occasion, and loyal to the people of England who believed our promises. I hope, also, the members on the Committee may think that the best purposes we could give have been applied in order to develop and mature the measure; and I say that with great submission to the judgment of gentlemen on this and on the other side of the House. It is a subject of legislation so exceedingly complex and varied that I have no doubt there must be errors, there must be omissions, and there may be many possible improvements; and we shall welcome from every side, quite irrespective of differences of opinion on the outlines of the measures, suggestions, which when those outlines are decided upon may tend to secure a more beneficial application of these funds to the welfare of the people of Ireland.

I trust, sir, that although its operation be stringent, and although we have not thought it either politic or allowable to attempt to diminish its stringency by making it incomplete, the spirit towards the Church of Ireland as a religious communion in which this measure has been considered and prepared by my colleagues and myself has not been a spirit of unkindness. Perhaps at this time it would be too much to expect to obtain full credit for any declaration of that kind. We are undoubtedly asking an educated, highly-respected and generally pious and zealous body of clergymen to undergo a great transition; we are asking a powerful and intelligent minority of the laity in Ireland, in connection with the Established Church, to abate a great part of the exceptional privileges they have enjoyed; but I do not feel that in making this demand upon them we are seeking to inflict an injury. I do not believe they are exclusively or even mainly responsible for the errors of English policy towards Ireland; I am quite certain that in many vital respects they have suffered by it; I believe that the free air they will breathe under a system of equality and justice, giving scope for the development of their great energies, with all the powers of property and intelligence they will bring to bear, will make that Ireland they love a country for them not less enviable and not less beloved in the future than it has been in the past. (Cheers.) As respects the Church, I admit it is the case almost without exception. I don't know in what country so great a change, so great a transition has been proposed for the ministers of a religious communion who have enjoyed for many ages the preferred position of an Established Church. I can well understand that to many in the Irish Establishment such a change appears to be nothing less than ruin and destruction; from the height on which they now stand the future is to them an abyss; and their fears recall the words used in "King Lear" when Edgar endeavours to persuade Gloster that he has fallen over the cliffs of Dover, and says:—

Ten masts at echo make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fell;
Thy life's a miracle.

And yet but a little while after the old man is relieved from his delusion, and finds he has not fallen at all. (Cheers.) So I trust that when, instead of the fictitious and adventitious aid on which we have too long taught the Irish Establishment to lean, it should come to place its trust in its own resources, in its own great mission (hear), in all that it can draw from the energy of its ministers and its members, and the high hopes and promises of the gospel that it teaches, it will find that it has entered upon a new era of existence—an era bright with hope and potent for good. (Hear, hear.)

At any rate, I think the day has certainly come when an end is finally to be put to that union, not between the Church and religious association, but between the Establishment and the State, which was commenced under circumstances little auspicious, and has endured to be a source of unhappiness to Ireland and of discredit and scandal to England. This measure is in every sense a great measure—great in its principles, great in the multitude of its dry, technical, but interesting detail, and great as a testing measure; for it will show for one and all of us of what metal we are made. (Hear, hear.) Upon us all it brings a great responsibility. We upon this bench are especially chargeable—nay, deeply guilty, if we have either dishonestly or even prematurely or unwisely challenged so gigantic an issue. I know well the punishments that follow rashness in public affairs, and that ought to fall upon those men, those Phaetons of politics, who, with hands unequal to the task, attempt to guide the chariot of the sun. But the responsibility passes beyond us, and rests on every man who has to take part in the discussion and decision upon this bill. Every man approaches the discussion under the most solemn obligations to raise the level of his vision and expand its scope in proportion to the greatness of the matter in hand. The working of our Constitutional Government itself is upon its trial; for I do not believe there ever was a time when the wheels of legislative machinery were set in motion under conditions of peace, and order, and Constitutional regularity to deal with a question greater or more profound. And more especially, sir, is the credit and fame of this great Assembly involved; this Assembly, which has inherited through many ages the accumulated honours of brilliant triumphs of peaceful but courageous legislation, is now called upon to address itself to a task which would, indeed, have demanded all the best energies of the very best among your fathers and your ancestors. I believe it will prove to be worthy of the task. Should it fail, even the fame of the House of Commons will suffer disparagement; should it succeed, even that fame, I venture to say, will receive no small, no insensible, addition.

I must not ask gentlemen opposite to concur in this view, emboldened as I am by the kindness they have shown me in listening with patience to a statement which could not have been other than tedious; but I pray them to bear with me for a moment while, for myself and my colleagues, I say we are sanguine of the issue. (Hear, hear.) We believe, and for my part I am deeply convinced, that when the final consummation shall arrive, and when the words are spoken that shall give the force of law to the work embodied in this measure—the work of peace and justice—those words will be echoed upon every shore where the name of Ireland or the name of Great Britain has been heard, and the answer to them will come back in the approving shout of civilised mankind.

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and continued cheering, after having formally moved for leave to bring in the bill.

Mr. Disraeli followed immediately and declared, with much emphasis, that the opinion of the Opposition remained unchanged, that disestablishment was a political error, and disendowment—especially when accompanied by secularisation—mere and sheer confiscation. Under ordinary circumstances he should have opposed the introduction of the bill; but, looking to the verdict of the country at the general election, which he interpreted to mean that Mr. Gladstone should have an opportunity of dealing with the question of the Irish Church, and to the action of the late Government on that verdict, Mr. Gladstone ought not in fairness to be precluded from submitting his policy to the House. He advised his friends, therefore, not to oppose the motion, but he pressed for a delay of three weeks before the second reading.

Mr. Gladstone declined to postpone it so long, and ultimately the second reading was fixed for Thursday, the 18th March, with which arrangement Mr. Disraeli expressed himself satisfied.

Leave was then given to introduce the bill, and it was read the first time.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 1/4d.	Per Rupee.
" 3 do.	.....	2s.	do.
" do.	.....	1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" demand	.....	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Scotland do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	.....		
On Paris do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11 9/16d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £200. Drafts under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hundees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on he Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 31st March 1869.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK

(Limited). Established in India 1844.

Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—

Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. Parry, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Lahore.

LONDON BANKERS—Union Bank of London.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and the balance due at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4	ditto.
12	ditto	6	ditto.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 16th February 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT

London.	
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).	Hongkong. Shanghai. Yokohama.
Bourbon (Reunion).	
Calcutta.	

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

" IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited.

" .—The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th Febru ary 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at Is. 11 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at Is. 11¾d.	"
2 do.	at Is. 11 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at Is. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at Is. 11¾d.	"

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent. on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000; and on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the President for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission on the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours, 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 28th January 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

Established in India 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

Authorised Capital—Two Millions Sterling.

Subscribed Capital £928,200

Paid-up Capital £464,100

Reserve Fund .....£ 38,000

HEAD OFFICE.

80, King William Street, London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W.S.

GLASGOW DEPOSIT AGENCY.

Agents—Messrs. Couper, Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

John Borradaile, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

J. R. Boyson, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.

R. O. Campbell, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President Bank of Madras.

W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India

W. E. Frere, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.

R. P. Harrison, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.

E. W. Wingrove, Esq., late of Calcutta.

CHIEF MANAGER—R. O. SAWER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England

and

National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.

" 6 " 5 "

" 12 " 6 "

All remittances should be made payable to the Manager, National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 19th October 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'.....